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Established 1887

srael Shows Signs Of Willingness to Resume U.S. Pact

By William Claiborne

JERUSALEM - Despite Prime linister Menachem Begin's une-urvocal assertion last week that e U.S.-Israeli strategic coopera-on agreement was abrogated, Is-tel is showing tentative but un-nistakable signs of willingness to eactivate the accord and smooth ver strained relations with its

ver strained relations with its rincipal ally.

Although still unprepared to penly make the first gesture oward a resumption of negotiations on implementation of the greement, which was suspended by President Reagan following is all a supervision of Strie's Golern ael's annexation of Syria's Golan leights, Israeli officials have been mick to pick up on conciliatory interments made in Washington md to match them with their own ints that strategic cooperation nay not be as dead an issue as Mr.

Segin claimed.
The agreement, signed in Washington on Nov. 30, calls for U.S. Israel military cooperation to cope with threats of encroachment in the Middle East by the Soviet Union. Specifically, it provides for inint naval and air exercises in the eastern Mediterranean Sea and the establishment of "readiness activi-

The just-concluded three-day visit here by Sen. Charles H. Percy, chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, is being portrayed by Mr. Begin's advisers as a step toward burying the hatchet.

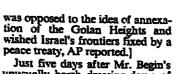
New Beginning

- "It is a move toward eliminating misunderstandings of intentions. If there is a better atmosphere, other things could follow naturally," an Israeli official said of the Illinois Republican's visit.

Sen. Percy predicted a "new spirit, a new beginning" in U.S.-Israeli relations that would end the crisis brought on by the annexa-

[Former Israeli Foreign Minister Abba Eban said Wednesday he was convinced that the strategic agreement between the United States and Israel would be quickly renewed because the Israeli-American disagreement, although sharp, was only a passing problem. The

Mr. Eban went to Paris to represent the Israeli oppposition Labor Farty at Tuesday's meeting of the Socialist International on Poland. He said that the Israeli opposition



unusually harsh dressing-down of U.S. ambassador Samuel W. Lewis over the suspension of the accord, the tone for a renewal of the U.S.-Israeli discussions on the agree-ment was set by Defense Minister Ariel Sharon.

In an interview with the Hebrew daily, Yediot Ahronot, Friday, Mr. Sharon said that while the United States had violated the agreement by suspending it unilaterally, "the agreement, as a formal agreement, stands." Mr. Sharon cryptically added, "and there are signs that, as a result of Israel's firm stand against the punitive steps, the memorandum will be carried out."

Israeli officials have taken pains to portray the accord as not can-celed, in sharp contrast to Mr. Begin's admonition to Ambassador Lewis that "I regard your an-nouncement suspending the con-sultations on the memorandum as the abrogation of the memoran-dum. No sword of Damocles is going to hang over our head."

The officials have repeatedly drawn attention to the fourth article of the strategic agreement, which requires a six-month notice if either side intends to terminate

Moreover, officials said, the agreement calls for an exchange of notification of ratification by both sides before it legally takes force. Although ratification by the U.S. Senate is not required, the neces-sary formal adoption by the Israeli Cabinet has not yet occurred, and no exchange of documents of official acceptances by either Israel or the United States has taken place.

But Israeli sources familiar with the intentions of Mr. Begin and his foreign minister, Yitzhak Shamir, stressed that the Reagan administration will have to make the first

Percy Met Palestinians *

JERUSALEM (Reuters) — Sen. Percy said Wednesday he had secretly met three Palestinian leaders during his visit to Israel. The three were Bethlehem's mayor, Elias Friej, Rtaja Sheha-

den, a lawyer from Ramallah, and Hadim Abu Gazala, a physician from Gaza. The senator did not say what

had been discussed.



Sen. Charles H. Percy, Republican of Illinois, chats with Israel's defense minister. Ariel Sharon, during a visit to Jerusalem. Sen. Percy is chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee. not likely to cause any serious dif-

By Robert Gillette

Los Angeles Times Service

MOSCOW — By tradition, New Year's Eve should
be the Soviet Union's most spirited holiday, one of

the few celebrations here not burdened with weighty Political significance.
For ordinary Russians, it is a time for lighting the

New Year's tree and giving gifts, time for the year's best television shows and for eating and drinking and middle-of-the-night telephone calls to friends and rel-

The parties this year will proceed, and the trees will be lit. But at the end of a year that has brought new lessions in Soviet relations with the outside world

and worsening consumer shortages at home, the item in shortest supply right now is festivity.

A mood of discouragement has settled over Moscow. It is evident in the open grumbling heard in the tver-present lines of snow-dusted shoppers. People are tired, tempers are short, and jostling and arguments of the transfer were recomments.

Public Anger

Life, people tell you over and over, is hard and

ments seem more comm



U.S. Sanctions Risk Damaging Western Alliance

By Bernard Gwertzman New York Times Service

WASHINGTON - By invoking a modest set of economic and po-litical sanctions against the Soviet Union with no guarantee that its allies will do the same, the Reagan administration is consciously risk-ing damage to the Western alliance without necessarily doing much to ameliorate the situation within Po-

Senior administration officials involved in the policy-making of the last two weeks assert that the United States had no choice but to take this gamble, because to do nothing, or to wait indefinitely for a concerted allied response, would be morally repugnant and would show the West to be impotent.

They assert, moreover, that there is still the possibility that if the alliance does demonstrate it is truly angered by the crackdown in Poland, the authorities there and in the Soviet Union might be persuaded to ease up on the repres-sion sconer than later and return to negotiations with Solidarity — something which Gen. Wojciech Jaruzelski, the Polish leader, contact that it was disappointed by the al-

tends is his goal.

Now that the U.S. administration has taken the dual decisions of applying some sanctions, first against the Polish government, and now against the Soviet Union, its next priority, several officials said, is to persuade the key Western countries of West Germany, Ja-

NEWS ANALYSIS

in, France, Britain and Italy to take similar or concerted actions. This is a delicate matter, be-cause Secretary of State Alexander M. Haig Jr. has emphasized that he did not want to repeat the "mis-takes" of the Carter administration in its relations with its allies over sanctions against Iran for the hos-

Therefore, in its public statements since the Polish crisis began on Dec. 13, the Reagan adminis-

lies' reluctance to take many con-crete actions against the Polish or Soviet governments. Privately, the irritation is beginning to show.

On Monday, a senior State De-partment official met with a group of Western European journalists and his remarks were much more to the point than the official briefings meant primarily for the U.S.

"What will be very hard to ex-"What will be very hard to explain to the American public, and indeed, to be blunt about it, to people like me, is how the West could stand by and watch what is going on in Poland in violation of international covenants without more than a whimper," he said. "This will be difficult for us to accept."

There is potentially in this situation the danger of great misun-derstanding developing between the Atlantic allies," he said, al-though he assured the European journalists that "I personally am not so pessimistic." tage-taking, and against the Soviet Union over the Afghanistan inter-

alliance lay in agreeing on just what to do about the current situation. In previous planning sessions on Poland, the official said, Western contingencies were based on the possibility of a direct Soviet military intervention.

The possibility of a Polish-directed crackdown was discussed by the alliance, but "we couldn't agree on specific steps that might taken because the circumstances were just too nebulous."

"We are now faced with what we believe to be neither fish nor fowl," the official said. "It is an act taken by Poles against Poles, but clearly, with the involvement — and you can argue if you wish, over what degree — but the involvement of the Soviet Union."

The problem in securing an allied consensus, officials have said, is that the Europeans, and particularly the West Germans, are less willing than the United States to take specific actions against the Polish government and the Soviet Union. The Europeans seem to beverbal condemnation, this restraint will in turn produce moderation within Poland.
There is also serious disagree-

ment, a senior official said on Monday, over whether the West can actually apply meaningful pressure on either the Poles or the Russians. Europeans tend to the view that history shows there is perhips the Meritage of the reservice of the property of the nothing the West can do to pre-vent the Soviet Union from exercising its will in Eastern Europe; the spheres of influence were set after World War II and, short of provoking a war, the West cannot hope to exert the kind of leverage

required to influence the Russians. The Reagan administration, for the moment, argues that it is too simplistic to build on the parallels of Hungary of 1956 and Czecho-slovakia in 1968. Officials said the Soviet Union was opposed to the reform movement in Poland since its inception in 1980, but in the end avoided a direct intervention because it was aware of the reaction it would have provoked in the

Talks Role **Expected** For Walesa Leader Reported Set to Negotiate

From Agency Dispatches
VIENNA — Lech Walesa, the
leader of the Solidarity trade union, has agreed to open talks with Poland's martial law government, according to sources that are considered reliable.

The sources, who have spoken with a relative of Mr. Walesa, said the union leader decided on Christmas Day to agree to begin talks. The talks were to have opened Tuesday but it could not be learned whether they had actu-

Reliable sources had previously said that Mr. Walesa was refusing to negotiate with the authorities unless the entire 18-man leadership of Solidarity was present. It was unclear whether the authorities had agreed to the demand.

had been on a two-day hunger strike but said he ended the fast on Christmas when he decided to begin the talks.

Poland's military council Wednesday canceled nationwide elections scheduled for February, saying no vote could be held until the nation regains "social peace."

The 21-member military council said it was asking the Polish parliament to set up a "tribunal of state," apparently to hear charges against Edward Gierek, the former Communist Party leader, and

other discredited party figures. The Solidarity union had made participation in the elections one of its chief goals earlier this month, just before the military took over the country.

Meanwhile, Vatican sources said

Wednesday that Pope John Paul II has asked Gen. Wojciech Jaruzel-ski, the Polish leader, to lift mar-

'Concrete Gesture' Expected

"The holy father is counting on Gen. Jaruzelski to come up with a concrete gesture of goodwill," a Vatican source said, adding that the pontiff expects Poland's Communist leaders to end the martial law or at least release the intellectuals being held.

The Vatican sources said the papal request was made through church and diplomatic channels and that the Vatican was expecting a letter from the Polish leader

A report reaching London on Wednesday said that the Polish Catholic Church has been given a list of 49 internment camps and that priests are allowed to visit most of them to say Mass and hear

The church also has a list of 5,000 internees but there are doubts whether it is include all

people being held. Government of-ficials give varying estimates, the report said.

In Poland, the military rulers announced Wednesday a 42-hour workweek for most workers, indi-

cating that at least some of the reforms won by the now-outlawed Solidarity would be retained under martial law Warsaw Radio, monitored in Vi-

enna, also said that Poles would not have to work on three out or four Saturdays next year.

The official Polish Television

said the curfew imposed across the country under martial law would be lifted Thursday night to allow for New Year's gatherings and "in view of constantly improving so cial discipline."

Warsaw Radio also announced resumption of ferry service be-tween the Baltic port of Swinoujscie and Ystad, Sweden. and between Gdansk and Helsinki. Another broadcast said classes will resume Jan. 8 for working students, graduate students and those

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 4)

President Reagan after impos-ing sanctions against Russia. Tass Declares Reagan Reverts to 'Cold War'

By Dusko Doder Washington Post Service

MOSCOW - The Soviet Union on Wednesday angrily denounced President Reagan's economic sanc-tions and accused him of deliberately striving to "worsen even further the international situation and hurl the world back to the dark times of the Cold War."

In a bitter personal attack on the president, Tass said Mr. Reagan had "resorted to direct for-gery and lie" to justify an "unprecedented and absolutely inadmissible contravention of accepted international practices."

The Soviet Union, Tass said, "is a great power which has never allowed and will never allow anyone to speak to it in the language of blackmail and diktat."

In a commentary clearly bearing the stamp of approval by the top Kremlin leadership, Tass accused Mr. Reagan of conducting a "campaign of hatred" against the Soviet Union in an effort to undermine the "foundations of Soviet-American relations" and reduce them to a "minimum."

The reference was to a document outlining the principles of conduct between the superpowers that was "worked out as a result of huge efforts." President Leonid L Brezhnev of the Soviet Union and President Nixon signed the docu-

The Soviet Union rejected Mr. Reagan's charge that it had instigated the Polish military takeover. Instead, Tass charged that the Reagan administration was linked to the "counterrevolutionary scum" within Poland's independent trade union Solidarity and

other Polish groups, and that it was planning a "restoration of capitalism in Poland."

"The adventurist reckless course of the Reagan administration is doomed to a shameful failure,"

Harshiy Worded Commentary

The harshly worded commentary was distributed a day after Mr. Reagan outlined a series of economic sanctions against the Soviet Union over what the U.S. president asserted was Moscow's interference in Polish affairs.

The president's action and the preliminary Soviet responses appear to have brought Soviet-Amercan relations to a new low.

The sanctions themselves were

tive store windows and holiday decorations that

lic anger among people whose patience at other times seems inexhaustible. Near Moscow's Kkakhovskaya subway station the

other day, in one of the city's bleak "new districts" of

concrete-slab apartment buildings, angry commuters spilled out into the streets and blocked traffic for four hours, demanding to see Viktor Grishin, the Moscow city party chief and a member of the ruling Politburo.

The complaint, witnesses said, was the near col-

lapse of bus service. One aged, jam-packed bus after another had slithered by in the ice and snow without stopping, and after two hours or so, the stranded commuters had reached the limits of their tolerance.

The crowd's demand for an audience with Mr.

Grishin, in a country whose leaders remain almost totally isolated from the public, suggests that frustrations ran deeper than inadequate bus service. But in the end the crowd had to settle for the local district

party committee first secretary, who talked of bad weather and poor snow removal and let the police

Bus service is not alone in showing signs of strain.

handle the commuters.

The mood is evident in scattered outbursts of pub-

brighten most Western cities this season.

Official Efforts at Holiday Cheer Only Draw Attention to Grim Poverty, Lack of Food and Endless Queuing

ficulties for the Soviet Union unless they are accompanied by similar moves by other NATO allies. But the Soviet Union appears concerned about the sanctions' possible camulative effect on the future of detects. of détente.

Wednesday's commentary em-phasized two points and apparent-ly addressed West European andi-

In a reference to the recent exchanges of letters between Mr. Reagan and Mr. Brezhnev, Tass noted sarcastically that Mr. Reagan, while accusing Moscow of interference in internal Polish affairs, has "virtually demanded" in his letter that Mr. Brezhnev "interfere in Poland in order to lift measures" imposed by the Polish

'Subversive Activities'

"The blind fury of the Washington administration over the legitimate measures taken by sovereign Poland bears witness to the fact that Washington has lost every vestige of common sense," the commentary said.

tinued Soviet efforts to depict the Reagan administration as being responsible for the labor turmoil in Poland. Tass said Poland's difficulties have come about "above all as a result of direct interference in Polish affairs" by the United States. It said that the CIA was involved in "subversive activities" in Poland and that CIA agents had infiltrated Solidarity, the Confederation for Independent Poland, and the dissident Committee for Social Self-Defense (KOR).

"It is precisely the United States which reared the Polish counterrevolution and was pushing it toward unleashing a fratricidal war that would have plunged Poland into chaos and a national catastrophe," Tass said

Despite harsh words, the commentary was largely polemical. This seemed to reflect continued efforts by Moscow to court West-ern Europe, which has taken on ever greater importance as a supplier of technology and credits for the Soviet economy since President Carter's embargo on U.S. exports was imposed after the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan two years

Tass noted Wednesday that earlier attempts to impose sanctions against the Soviet Union "have invariably ended in a flop, including

striking matches for light.

pic of conversation here is food.

could with paper and rags, wrapped themselves in blankets and fumbled about in the darkened cars

Nothing on Shelves

ful, basics such as butter, sausage and cheese have been hard to find for months, especially in outlying districts. Bread, milk, canned fish, bottled vegetables,

small green apples, dried fruit and works are the only items one can count on finding in the suburbs.

The stores are open in our neighborhood but most of the counters are closed," a woman from the southeastern part of Moscow said. "There's nothing

In some provincial cities, according to travelers, even vodka is running out this season, although the fiery local moonshine, or samogon, is plentiful.

Expectations run higher at holiday time and disappointments are keener. The authorities know this, and

they make a major effort to stock stores at the last

minute with limited supplies of items rarely seen from one holiday to the next. This season, lemons from

Even in Moscow, where everything is more plenti-

'We haven't seen anything like this since the war." another passenger remarked.

While Poland's troubles may be foremost in the minds of many Westerners these days, the central to-



By Axel Krause

International Herald Tribune
PARIS — In highly guarded and
cool tones, the Western European allies and Japan indicated Wednesday that they had no immediate intentions of following or supporting President Reagan's economic sanctions against the Soviet Union which were announced Tuesday to demonstrate Washington's concern over events in Po-

Senior European and U.S. officials in various European capitals said new strains on the alliance will probably result, particularly if Washington now urges that European governments and Japan join in blocking sales of equipment and technology to the Soviet Union. In Washington, Reuters report-

ed, a high State Department offi-cial expressed the hope Wednesday that the Western allies would support the sanctions move. "We want the widest possible degree of support but we will not be restrained by the lowest common de-nominator," said Undersecretary of State Walter J. Stoessel Jr. Mr. Stoessel was asked whether

out by President Reagan. "That is certainly our hope," Mr. Stoessel replied, Reuters reported. "We have expressed our desire to them that they take ... not exactly similar actions perhaps, but that they do act in parallel with us and at the very least not undermine what we have done." IMr. Stoessel also said the Unit-

join in the economic measures set

ed States had an obligation to take a role of leadership. We have to speak out about what hap-pened," Reuters reported.

[Meanwhile on Wednesday, White House Counselor Edwin Meese 3d was asked about the impact on U.S. companies of restricting exports of high technology and pipe-laying equipment to the Sovi-et Umon. Reuters reported Mr. Meese as saying: "The U.S. gov-ernment will do everything possi-ble to mitigate the economic consequences."] In what was widely regarded as

the coolest reaction. West German government spokesman Kurt Becker minimized the importance of one of President Reagan's key

Take for instance the following scene at a food

Long lines of shoppers shuffled past counters to buy slabs of fresh yellow butter and cheese, fat veal sausages, apples and tangerines imported from Bul-garia and Hungary and even bags of special, hard-to-

Outside the store about 40 people stood waiting their turn to enter. Snow covered their shoulders and

fur hats. They had been standing in the cold for four

"Let us in, you hooligans," a woman shouted at a store clerk inside. "People are freezing out here." "I've been standing here three hours," shouted an-

"What's the meaning of this," one man near the back of the line shouted. "Don't yell at me. I'm not to

blame," a second man retorted.
"We should write a collective letter," a third man

Source of Anger

sign in the store window listing the 22 apartment buildings the store would serve — and the days and hours during which residents of each building would

be permitted to shop there. The store was running far behind its posted schedule.

The immediate source of anger was a hand-lettered

store at the end of a Moscow subway line.

fund flour for making blinis.

he expected the Western allies to sanctions - attempting to block sales of equipment for a large pipeline that would carry natural gas from Siberia to Europe. "I see no consequences. It is an American decision." Mr. Becker said in Bonn Wednesday. Noting that the Reagan admin-istration has insisted that the Sovi-

et Union should be regarded as the force behind imposition of martial law, he said: "We do not share this view." He restated West Germany's view that Poland should be allowed to solve its own problems, adding: "The federal government remains of the opinion that the policy of strict noninterference is the right policy."

Senior government sources in Bonn added that Mr. Reagan's sanctions were vague and needed what one source described as "detailing." The sources added that the sanctions would be discussed during meetings between the presi-dent and Chancellor Helmut Schmidt scheduled for Washington on Monday and Tuesday. Poland's deputy premier, Mieczyslaw Rakowski, met in Bonn

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Russians Greet New Year in a Mood of Gloom and Discouragement INSIDE

Lure of Antarctica

Nerve Gas Basing

denied reports that it has rec-ommended basing nerve gas shells in Europe. Page 3.

ion it sees no point in resuming border negotiations, but carefully did not foreclose talks in the future, Page 3.

Note to Readers

As nations compete for food and energy, the lure of Antarc-

tica's potential riches vies with the spirit of the landmark international treaty, signed 20 years ago, to protect the conti-nent from international discord. Insights, Page 5.

The U.S. Defense Department

Chinese Border China has told the Soviet Un-

Because of the New Year's holiday, the International Herald Tribune will not publish on Friday. The newspaper will resume its regular publication

schedule on Saturday.

getting harder, despite the rosy projections of the current live-year economic plan, the theme of which is "improving the people's well-being."

Few seem to believe it. Official attempts at holiday cheer only seem to draw attention to its absence. The A passenger train came limping into Moscow from Leningrad this week with its windows frosted over Next to the list of shopping days and times was a Greece, oranges from Egypt and sheets from somelist of 16 items people could buy in only limited quantities, including 400 grams (14 ounces) of butter, 500 grams of sausage, and one kilogram of meat.

Underneath it all, no doubt with unintended irony, the store manager had added a salutation: "Happy New Year, comrades." where have suddenly appeared in stores and in make-shift stalls along sidewalks. But whatever joy this fleeting cormicopia may bring diminishes somewhat amid long, long lines and restrictions on purchases, imposed — with varing success — to prevent hoard-ing and diversions to the black market. inside and out and its passengers sitting bundled in deathly silence. "It looked like a prison train," said a authorities have switched on-strings of light bulbs that outline several buildings in the city center, an extravagance normally reserved for May Day and Revolution Day Nov. 7. These few strings of ordinary woman who saw it arrive.

A passenger said the train had left Leningrad the night before without heat or lights. She and her fellow incandescent bulbs, in a city of 8 million people, emphasize the nearly total lack of neon lights, imaginapassengers had patched broken windows as best they

on the shelves."

The Communist Party has been almost totally eclipsed by the military authorities running the day-to-day affairs of the martial-law government, but that does not mean the party is a spent force in national life, Western analysts in Ŵarsaw be<u>lieve.</u>

"I have a feeling that the party's interests are being looked after," said a well-informed person, who pointed out that because all of the top military men are also party members, it is hard to tell where the army leaves off and the Communist Party begins.

The authorities, including Gea. Wojciech Jaruzelski, who heads the military, the party and the government, have gone to great lengths to insist that the takeover of Dec. 13 was not a coup d'état. The normal institutions of government have been left in place and are still functioning, they argue.

Despite the disclaimer, there is ample evidence to indicate that the army command and internal security chiefs are making the critical decisions, including what action to take against continuing strikes and other types of

As Westerners here try to answer the question of who is actually in charge, they have fragmentary bits of information to sift and

 Several members of the party's Politburo, including its most prominent liberals, such as Hieronim Kubiak, a professor from Krakow. have told friends that they did not learn that martial law had been declared until 4 a.m. on Dec. 13, about four hours after it had become fact. Western analysts do not discount the possibility that the Politburo had made a decision in principle to declare a state of emergency, leaving the timing and planning to the military

for reasons of secrecy.

• Civilian politicians were presented with an accomplished fact. Hours after martial law was imposed, the Council of State, which according to the Constitution must declare it, was assembled. Only one member, Ryszard Reiff, a member of Parliament, refused to sign the proclamation. The group he headed, a Catholic-organized faction called Pax, which used to cooperate closely with the government,

 The tightly controlled press and television are filled with programs extolling military leaders and the Polish armed forces generally as symbols and repositories of patriotism. A new group of street patrols, volunteers who wear armbands with the letters "PRL," stand-ing for People's Republic of Poland, has been set up to involve party workers. Although official statements put the membership at 5,000 in Warsaw alone, the participants are rarely seen doing anything on the streets.

 Diplomats who are provided with special passes by the Foreign Ministry find that these are not always honored at army roadblocks. For the police and the military, orders signed by civilian authorities seem to carry little

Military courts have taken over many cas-

es that had been before the civilian courts. In addition, about 40 cases concerning offenses punishable under martial law have been handled so far by the military courts, which mete out severe sentences.

 Widespread dismissals of civilian and party personnel have taken place since Dec. 13, and in many instances those who are dismissed are replaced by military officers. A govenument spokesman said on Dec. 23 that "personnel reshuffles" had taken place so far in 29 of the 49 provinces, involving four provincial governors, three deputy governors, 77 mayors and numerous heads of smaller towns, communes and factories. Some of those removed, the official press agency said, "failed to meet specific, higher demands of the situation under martial law, which requires a particularly energetic, quick and resolute action."

The authorities are sensitive to any sugges-tion that the party's power is on the wane. The press has tried to create an impression that party meetings are being held at the local level all around the country, to thrush out policy. Last week, newspapers printed two interviews with party secretaries whose basic metawas, as one of them put it, that party members are "bracing up" and "suddenly discovering

that they can work effectively."

At the same time, a Polish press agency dispatch attacked "voices in the Western mass media" that asserted the party was being pushed aside by the military. What had happened, the commentary said, was that "party formulas of political dialogue had to give way to the military formula of defending the exist-ing constitutional order by suforced mea-

One long-standing party member, a journal-ist, said the events of the last two weeks had been simply too unbearable. "I lived through '56 and '68 and '70 and '76, but this one was different," she said, referring to other years of anti-government demonstrations.

Even before this month, the party's membership had fallen off drastically, from a high of 3.1 million members two years ago to 2.7 million. Now the defections are so widespread that a few Poles speculate that the party, which is officially known as the Polish United Work-

ers Party, will dissolve uself and try to make a comeback under a new name, with a small but committed membership running in the him-dreds of thousands instead of millions. They are no indications, however, that any sud

move is being contemplated.

Many believe that the real power in day-to-day administration does not rest with Gen Jaruzolski. A great deal of decision-making power, many feel, lies in the hands of Lt. Gen Florian Siwicki, who was clevated by Gen. Jaruzelski to become a deputy Polithuro member several months ago. He was the commandor of Polish forces during the Warsew Pact investion of Caechoslovakia in 1968 and is ranked as the second most important member of the Military Council for National Salvation. In any case, it was a sign of the times that on

the morning after the military takeover, the red-and-white Polish national flag, which had become identified with the Solidarity union in the public mind, was flying next to the party flag over the party headquarters. It was regarded as an attempt, belated by some 36 years, to identify the party with the nation.

Europeans, **Japan Cool** To U.S. Move

(Continued from Page 1)

with Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher and other West German politicians Wednesday, but he said he had listened to their demands and described the situation in Poland — "nothing else."
The Polish official said that he had given West Germany no assurances that martial law would be relaxed.

Meeting in Brussels

Meanwhile, the Belgian Foreign Ministry said that foreign ministers of the 10 governments of the European Economic Community would meet in Brussels Monday to consider the Polish crisis and possible sanctions against Poland and the Soviet Union.

Reuters, citing diplomatic sourc-NATO foreign ministers also would probably meet in the Belgian capital in the first half of next month in another effort to coordinate the response of the United States and its European allies to the Polish crisis.

The German sources noted that the sanctions did not mention possible withdrawal of U.S. licenses from companies operating in West Germany or other European countries. But industry officials in Bonn warned that if it occurred, it would lead to severe strains between the United States and En-

Although a French government spokesman emphasized that there would be no immediate official declaration or reaction, authoritative sources said that Paris had no plans to announce sanctions and that the matter was being studied.

But, the sources emphasized, France might initiate some form of reprisal against Moscow later, which one source described as 'cosmetic - assuming one is decided upon."

couraged not to attempt to take advantage of business contracts or negotiations involving U.S. firms affected by the sanctions, government sources said.

West German and French firms and banks have benefited most from the Siberian pipeline deal and will also be among its most important customers when the gas begins flowing. France, however, has not yet agreed on the final terms of deliveries of the gas, expected to mount to 8 million cubic meters annually, and which will be the subject of new talks with the Russians next month.

Controversial Deal

Early this month, France's Thomson-CSF confirmed signing a controversial deal worth more than \$300 million to supply the Soviet Union with sophisticated monitoring equipment for the pipeline, while Creusot-Loire, another French company, is involved with West Germany's Mannesmann in supplying the line with 22 compressor stations.

"With all the unemployment and recession in Europe, it is understandable that the Europeans particularly the Germans — are reluctant to participate in sanctions involving a key market for them, but it certainly is not helping Washington," said a senior U.S. official who monitors East-West

Commenting on the European reactions, the official termed them weak generally, but added, "At least the French did the basic minimum — they stressed they would not move in on U.S. business that might be lost under the sanctions."

Japan's reaction will be shaped largely by European statements and moves, Kyodo News Service reported from Tokyo.

But most European and U.S. of-ficials doubted that the consultations and meetings would produce much support for the Reagan administration's push for sanctions.

"As we found out less than two years ago on Afghanistan, economic sanctions work only under one of two conditions - a wartime situation, or when all the allies are united," said a retired U.S. ambassador residing in Europe.

"Neither of those conditions exist. We already have plenty of economic strains in the alliance which new pressures from Washington could only worsen," he said, adding that "the key question at this point is knowing if the strains can be controlled."

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"sank roo doe noo" 5 Rue Daunou, PARIS Skinskiisikaakiinkiikaakissiimaakii



pipeline that is to run from Siberia to West European nations.

U.S. Measures on Russia Tied to Crossed Messages

WASHINGTON - A blunt exchange of messages between President Reagan and Soviet President Leonid I. Brezhnev precipitated the new U.S. sanctions against the Soviet Union, administration sources reported.

The limited sanctions might not have been ordered at all, and almost certainly not Tuesday, had it not been for the crossed correspondence between the two leaders, according to the sources.

The exchange began with a message from Mr. Reagan to Mr. Brezhnev announced publicly by the U.S. president in his televised address Dec. 23. Mr. Reagan said he had urged his Soviet counterpart to "permit the restoration of basic rights in Poland" and warned that "if this repression continues, the United States will have no choice but to take further concrete political and economic measures affecting our relationship."

The reply from Moscow came on Christmas night. Although neither side has released it and Washington officials will not describe it in detail, Mr. Reagan has characterized it as "negative" and other officials have called it "very tough" in substance and

In view of that response, the sources said, Mr. Reagan and his advisers felt he had no choice but to make good on his own public challenge - and quickly - if he were to maintain credibility with Moscow. For this reason, the decision-making in Washington was accelerated with a two-and-a-half-hour meeting of senior foreign policy officials at the White House Monday. After the session, their recommendations were passed by telephone to Mr. Reagan, who was spending the day clearing brush at his California ranc

Meantime, French industrial Threat to Lake Baikal **Brings Protest Moves**

By Serge Schmemann

New York Times Service LISTVYANKA, U.S.S.R. -- To the Buryat Mongols who lived around Lake Baikal before the Russians came, the lake was home to Burkhan, an angry and jealous god to be treated with deference and care. So great was their respect for his kingdom that they apologized to a tree before chopping it

According to legend, when Burkhan's daughter Angara eloped to marry Yenisei, the furious god threw a huge rock that stands to this day at the outlet of the Angara River, which flows from Lake Baikal to the Yenisei River.

The stories were recounted recently by Valentina I. Galkina, with little to suggest that the ancient legends had lost their power. Mrs. Galkina and ber husband have spent their lifetimes studying and protecting Burkhan's world at the Limnological Institute here near the point where the Angara leaves Lake Baikal in southeast Russian Siberia north of Mongo-

The devotion of the Buryats to the great lake, which is 395 miles long (632 kilometers) and up to 49 miles wide, was hardly misplaced, she said, although they could scarcely have appreciated the full scope of what they worshiped. By any measure, Baikal is a mighty body of water.

Rift in Earth

Occupying a rift in the Earth's crust, it plunges to a depth of 5,314 feet, making it the deepest and the largest lake, with one-fifth of all the fresh water on the surface of the Earth. Its water is so clear that a white disk a foot in diameter is visible to a depth of 120 feet.

Formed about 20 million years ago in a rift between plates of the Earth's surface, Baikal supports 2,681 known types of life, of which 84 percent are endemic, or unique to the lake

They include the Baikal seal, a silvery gray beast whose presence in the lake remains a mystery, and the golomyanka, a scaleless, almost transparent bullhead consisting largely of a glob of fat rich in vitamin A that can descend to the bottom of the lake and rise to its surface with impunity.

The key to the lake's purity, Mrs. Galkina said, is its high level of oxygen and the relatively constant temperature from top to bot-

Microscopic Shrizap

These conditions nurtured the evolution of a remarkable microscopic shrimp called epishura, which has the valuable habit of

eating anything that flows into the lake and then providing the start for its chain of life. Whatever plankton slip past the epishura are devoured by microbes living in Baikal's sponges.

Because of its unique environ-

ment, Baikal has become the focus of an environmental struggie. Twelve years ago the government set up a wood pulp mill at Baikalsk on the lake's southern end, threatening the water with pollutants.

The plant served to mobilize a were joined by newspapers like the weekly Literaturnaya Gazeta. As a result, the government equipped the plant with filters costing more than the original equipment and imposed strict controls on the lake's development.

Despite these and other conservationist measures, the environmentalists remain militant in their

The Selenga River, the largest of the 336 lake's tributaries, still brings in pollution from the city of Ulan-Ude. Then there is also the threat from the Baikal-Amur Mainline, the new railroad at the lake's northern end. The Trans-Siberian line has skirted the southern shore since 1905.

For several years now, Mrs. Galkina said, tankers have been carrying oil the full length of Baikal to the BAM construction area, raising the specter of a disastrous oil spill, despite extensive

Althrough the efforts of the environmentalists, Lake Baikal has remained largely undefiled. A ban on fishing from 1969 to 1977 restored stocks of fish, and the seal

population has grown to 70,000. Baikal remains a wild lake, potentially as treacherous as it is beautiful. Winds raise 15-foot waves churning up the waters that prevent its freezing over — even at a temperature of 20 degrees below zero Fahrenheit (minus 29 Celsius) until well into the winter.

Terrorist Slayings Decline in Spain

The Associated Press MADRID - Police sources said Wednesday that 49 persons were killed this year as a result of terrorist attacks in Spain, although ter-rorism has declined sharply. This compares with 126 assassinations

last vear. Thirty-one of the killings took place in the Basque country, head-quarters of ETA, the terrorist oranization blamed for more than 350 assassinations in the last six years in its drive for Basque inde-

Union Chief Reported Set To Join Talks

(Continued from Page 1) within a year of getting their de-

A senior Solidarity official who is : till free said that a political so-lution to the crisis would have to involve an agreement between "au-thentic Solidarity leaders" and the authorities. He said any attempt by the government to replace the Solidarity leaders with Communist Party loyalists would be maccept-

A government source said Tues-day that "there is room for an independent trade union, independent both of the state employer and of political manipulation."

New Program Predicted

The same source said Geo. Jaruzelski would unveil a social, economic and political program in early January that would include elines under which a Solidarity-type union could operate.
U.S. Secretary of State Alexan-

der M. Haig Jr., in a speech Tues-day in San Francisco, said that more than 100 Soviet officers, including the commander of Warsaw Pact forces, were in Poland getting hourly reports when the Polish military authorities took control on Dec. 13.

Both Mr. Haig and President Reagan have cited the presence of Marshal Viktor Kulikov, the Warsaw Pact commander, as evidence of what they view as a major Soviet role in the Polish crisis.

Partial lists of those detained began circulating on Tuesday in Warsaw. They showed that many Solidarity leaders were being held at Strzebielinek, near Gdansk, and that many leading intellectuals were detained at Drawsko, in the northwestern province of Kosza-

EEC's Thorn Ends Visit to Spain and Affirms '84 Entry

Resters

MADRID — Gaston Thorn, president of the EEC Commission, has wound up his first official visit to Spain and said the target date for the Common Market enlargement to Spain and Portugal was still 1984.

Officials in both countries have expressed impatience at the slow pace of entry negotiations, which should be completed in 1982 if they are to join the European Economic Commission early in 1984, as they hope.

Mr. Thorn said at a news conference Tuesday that the EEC must first solve its own budget and farming problems before the en-largement. "But I think Common Agricultural Policy problems must and can be solved in their guidelines within a few weeks." he said. He said negotiations with Portu-

gal and Spain were conducted independently, but the EEC regarded it as desirable that both should ioin at the same date. President Francois Mitterrand of France said recently during a visit to Lisbon that Portugal's entry involved lesser economic problems and could be achieved before Spain's.

Circus Fire Kills Animals The Associated Press

ROME - A flash fire in a tent of California Circus killed a crocodile, an ostrich, two large snakes and a number of monkeys here overnight, police reported Wednesure to do so would lead to division and civil war in Turkey. Gen. Evren said ge

nounced in his New Year's mestions will be held in the fall of 1983, provided there are no "imsage released Wednesday that his portant changes worldwide that may affect" Turkey. He also disclosed that a national government plans to bold general elections for a new National Asreferendum will be held on a new Gen. Evren, who seized power in this NATO country in a coup on Sept. 12, 1980, said the election

HIGH WATER - Florentines, recalling the disastrons

floods of 1966, were apprehensive this week as the Arno

rose, overflowing its banks in the Tuscan countryside.

Turkish Leader Plans

Elections Late in '83

ANKARA - Turkey's head of

state, Gen. Kenan Evren, an-

date will depend on the work of a

committee charged with writing a

The parliament was dissolved and political activity banned fol-lowing the coup. "But let me reas-

sure everyone that we are deter-

mined to go back to this [demo-cratic] system," Gen. Evren said. The text of his speech was re-

leased to the news media before

The Evren government has been

under heavy pressure from West

European governments to set a

timetable on the return to democ-

racy. The Enropean Economic

Community is still withholding

operation, we may say that, rela-

Before the coup, political terror-

Gen. Evren emphasized that

hundreds of "youthful persons" had been rounded up by martial-law authorities in a crackdown on

political extremists. He said his

government acted against under-

ground organizations because fail-

ism was claiming at least 25 lives a

being televised nationwide.

sembly in late 1983.

new constitution.

restored.

day in Turkey.

constitution late next year to pave the way for the formation of new political parties and a new election The consultative assembly met for the first time in October and a constitutional committee was formed recently to draft a new na-

U.S. Judge Faces **Bribery Charge**

tional charter

MIAMI — A federal judge has been charged with conspiring to solicit a bribe from two defendants in return for reducing their sen-

\$600 million in economic aid until U.S. District Judge Alcee Hastings, 45, was indicted Tuesday along with William A. Borders Jr., full basic rights and democracy are a prominent Washington attorney. "It is impossible to claim that full law and order has been achieved in the country in 1981," The two were charged with con-spiring to solicit a \$150,000 bribe. Neither Judge Hastings, who was appointed by President Jimmy Carter in 1978, nor Mr. Borders he said. "But, remembering the chaos that preceded our [military] tively, it was a tranquil year for the

was available for comment. The U.S. grand jury indictment alleges that Mr. Borders was the middleman for a bribe paid by an FBI agent posing as a convicted Teamsters union racketeer. In return for the bribe, the indictment said, Judge Hastings was to reduce prison sentences and return confiscated property to two brothers ted of misusing a Teamsters

WORLD NEWS BRIEFS

Iraq Claims Air Intrusion by Israel

BEIRUT - Iraq said two Israeli F-15 fighter jets flew 50 kilometers (30 miles) into its airspace Wednesday, but were driven off by Iraqi

The official Iraqi News Agency said the jets flew into western Iraq in an area bordering Saudi Arabia. This was roughly the beginning of the route Israeli bombers were reported to have followed on June 7, when they flew to Baghdad to destroy Iraq's nuclear reactor at Tammuz.

An Israeli military spokesman in Tel Aviv declined to confirm of deny the report. "The Israeli Army does not disclose details of its troop move

Syrian Talks With Iranians Delayed

DAMASCUS - Syria announced Wednesday that planned talks with a high-ranking Iranian delegation, reported to be part of an attempt to end the Gulf war, had been postponed until Thursday.

But a joint effort launched by Syria and Kuwait to end the Iran-Iraq war appeared to be gathering speed, Diplomatic sources said Algeria, which mediated between the two warring countries in 1975, was expected

Illinois Court Rules on Ukrainian Boy

The Associated Press CHICAGO — The Illinois Court of Appeals Wednesday reversed a lower-court order that had given the state custody of Walter Polovchak, a 14-year-old Ultrainian boy who ran away from home rather than return with his parents to the Soviet Union.

There were conflicting opinions as to whether the boy will remain in the United States or return to the Soviet Union. The American Civil Liberties Union, which representes the parents,

Michael and Anna Polovchak, said the rating means the boy will return to their custody. They left for the Ukraine in August. But one of the boy's lawyers said he believes Walter will be able to remain in the United States despite the decision. Wednesday's order reversed a ruling last year by a Circuit Court jurige that removed the boy from the obstody of his parents because he ran

Blast at Kabul Arms Dump Reported

NEW DELHI -- An explosion in a Soviet ammenition dump rooked Kabul on Der. 23, the eve of the second anniversary of Seviet sufficient into Afghanistan, diplomatic sources said here Wednesday.

They said the ammunition dump was in the Durest-Aman district of Kabul, which has been the target of persistent attacks by Afghan rebels in recent weeks. The explosion was heard districts by Afghan rebels in recent weeks. The explosion was heard districts by Afghan rebels in recent weeks. The explosion was heard distributed a senior official in the Rebels were also reposted to have assalsinated a senior official in the Ministry of Planning, but the sources did not identify the person or give his rank. Rebel leaflets also were distributed denouncing the Soviet pres-

his rank. Rebel leaflets also were distributed denouncing the Soviet presence and the Soviet-backed government of President Babsak Karmal, in power since the Soviet-backed comp of Dec. 27, 1980.

Denmark's Premier Presents Cabinet

COPENHAGEN - Caretaker Premier Anker Jorgensen presented a 20-member Social Democratic minority Cabines to Cheen Margrethe II Wednesday, with only three changes from his provious government.

Mr. Jorgensen's Social Democrats lost mine seats in the Demish Folketing in elections on Dec. 8, but they remained the biggest single party,

The elections led to talks for a majority coalition with the Socialist People's Party and the Radical Party, but the negotiations failed. The last government, also a Social Democratic minority, fell last month over a dispute in parliament concerning economic policy.

N. Yemen Orders Iran Envoy Home

SAN'A, Yemen — Iran's charge d'affaires in North Yemen has been given until Thursday to leave the country, a Foreign Ministry spokesmen He said the diplomat, Hassan Aminian was asked to leave within 48

hours after he had been "caught red-handed while distributing hostile leaflets in San's streets." The leaflets criticized North Yemen for supporting Iraq against Iran in the Gulf war and for receiving an Iraqi

British Queen Distributes Honors United Press Internation

LONDON - In her traditional New Year's Honore list to be published on Thursday, Queen Elizabeth II distributed awards to two of the world's fastest runners and to more than 900 other Britons of high and

low degree.

With the opposition Labor Party committed to abolishing the House of Lords, the queen once again did not name any hereditary peers. But four Britons received life baronies, entitling them to seats in the upper house, including Sir Charles Forte, who presides over the Trust House Forte hotel chain.

Other baronies went to Sir Crawford Murray Maclehose, governor of Hong Kong, shipping magnate Sir William Nicholas Cayrer and Sir Ian Powell, former head of the civil service. Sebastian Coe and Steve Ovett, Britain's middle-distance runners and Olympic gold medalists, were made members of the Order of the British Empire.

South Africa's Restful Sunday Faces a Sporting Challenge

By Jack Foisic Los Angeles Times Service

JOHANNESBURG - Paul Kruger, the founding father of what today is South Africa, believed that Sundays were for prayer, rest and quiet. Eighty-five years ago his Transvaal Re-

public parliament passed the Sabbath law, which prohibited any sports or levity on Sundays and made any exertion — such as cutting the grass — a crime. The Sabbath restrictions are still law and most of South Africa's Afrikaner whites -60 percent of the country's white population
— still observe the sabbatical restraints with

Calvinist zeal. In the Afrikaner areas, supermarket chains have been largely unsuccessful in their attempts to open their stores to Sunday shoppers. Mom-and-Pop groceries are open on the Sabbath, mainly for black customers, but they are raided by police if they display a can of beer or have a pinball machine on

the premises. Formidable Adversary

Even the genteel lawn bowlers, playing the quietest of games, are chastised if they hold tournaments on Sunday.

But suddenly the dominant Dutch Reformed Church has met a formidable adversary: South Africa's insatiable interest in

In the last several weeks, cricket clubs here and in Port Elizabeth, two cities until now game-free on Sundays, have opened their grounds to league competition on the legal Sabbath in open defiance of the gov-ernment and the Afrikaner churches. Gerrit Viljoen, the Cabinet officer in

charge of sports, denounced the cricket clubs and said that they will get no government subsidies. Police have monitored the games but have not stopped play.

Ministers Unappeased

The Johannesburg cricket club eased the confrontation somewhat by forming a fan club and allowing only its members, who each may bring one guest, to watch the games. The matches also began an hour later than usual - so that, a club official explained, "fans could attend church beforehand." And no liquor is served at Sunday

But Dutch Reformed Church ministers were unappeased. One of them thundered from his pulpit, "If you change part of a national way of life you may ruin the

Predictions of other exceptions to the rule were quickly fulfilled. In Johannesburg the final round of an international tennis tour-

nament was held on a Sunday. And more recently there was a golf tournament playoff on a Sunday, won by South African professional Gary Player.

"I am a servant of God and believe in the Bible as strongly as any dominee," the golfer said. "God won't stop me entering the kingdom of heaven just because I play sport on Sunday." A dominee is a Dutch Reformed

Church pastor. And sports are not the only crack in the Sabbath wall in South Africa. A string of pleasure palaces in black-ruled enclaves within and adjacent to the country are doing a resounding business every day of the week. The main customers are South African

Began in Swaziland

The Holiday Inn chain of hotels began this development about a decade ago in neighboring Swaziland. Today there are hotels with casinos and striptease shows in a half dozen places in southern Africa, and the gambling is as much of an affront to the Calvinists as are the strippers.

The resorts range from the bawdy in Lesotho to the glamorous Las Vegas-style Sun City complex in Bopbuthatswana, a nominally independent South African black homeland only a two-hour drive from the Afrikaner heartland of Presoria

Chief Kaiser Matanzima, leader of the Transkei, another homeland, resisted gam-bling "and other sin" in his domain for four years, but he recently relented. A new Holiday Inn just opened on the Transker's so-called Wild Coast below Durban. The resort features a casino and two pornographic movie houses.

Sun City also has added X-rated films, shown between stage shows that have fortured such entertainers as Frank Sinatra.

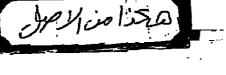
In all the pleasure pulsaces, whites and blacks mingle, for South Africa's strict racial segregation does not apply in the black-governed free states,

For a while all the strippers were black women. But now even that har is down. White women also perform.

Cricket Invitation Canceled

HONG KONG (AP) - The Hong Kong Cricket Association has decided to withdraw its invitation to the Johannesburg Goblins Club, a South African team selection uled to play two games here next at

The decision, announced on Tuesday for lowed the cancellation two wor scheduled rugby matches between Scott African and Hong Kong college together.



ه کدامن الاهل

fanternous Pentagon Panel Finds Shift on Silos Some Nerve Gas Basing Should Be Outside U.S.

WASHINGTON — A Defense epartment advisory panel con-uded that "some degree" of bas-ig new nerve-gas shells outside it United States might be desirble, but made no recommendaon on where they should be put.

ge of the participants said. The participant, Amoretta M. Joeber, denied reports in Britain hat her panel had recommended norage of such weapons on U.S. Air Force bases there

Reuters had quoted Miss doeber in a dispatch from Washngton Tuesday as saying that she appected the Reagan administrareceived the Kengar tations seriously.

She said the most compelling reason for basing the bombs in Britain was the need to strike with the gas at the rear of a Soviet Army advance if necessary, Reuters reported.

Deterrent Aspect

Miss Hoeber, who is deputy assistant accretary of the Army for research, development and acquis-tion, was a member of a Defense Science Board task force last year. She said the principal job of the task force was "to look at whether the binary bomb was worth pursu-

The group concluded that it was, as a deterrent against possible Soviet use of nerve-gas weapons.
In London, Defense Secretary John Nott of Britain said he did not think the United States would seek to deploy nerve-gas bombs at its British air bases.

- Defense officials who issued his statement refused to elaborate, saying it was not for Britain to ent on U.S. internal decision-making.

At the time of the board meetings, Miss Hoeber was not in govemment service and served on the task force as an outside expert. The board, she said, does not

PROSECUTOR — Leon

Silverman has been ap-

pointed as special prosecu-

tor to investigate allega-

tions that U.S. Labor Sec-

retary Raymond J. Dono-

van was present during an

illegal payoff when he was a businessman in 1977.

Gandhi Gets Power

NEW DELHI - India's Supreme Court Wednesday gave

hower over the judiciary, by ruling that judges in state courts can be transferred without their consent.

in a 43 ruling, India's highest court in effect legitimized the gov-

erument's long-sought goal of being able to punish uncooperative judges of state high courts by mov-

It was Mrs. Gandhi's second major legal victory this week. The Supreme Court on Monday upheld

the National Security Act, which

empowers the government to im-

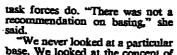
OBITUARIES

gering state security.

on, for up to two years without prison, for up to two years trial, persons suspected of endan-

ing them to less sensitive regions.

To Transfer Judges



base. We looked at the concept of basing them in the United States or elsewhere," she noted. Separate Storage Under such a system, two com-ponents, each said to be harmless

themselves, would be stored

separately and not brought together until after the shell was fired. The explosion would release a The Defense Department is pre-paring for production at the Pine Bluff, Ark., arsenal, but has not decided whether actually to produce such shells or bombs.

The only U.S. nerve-gas weap-ons are the old single-component "Weteve" bombs recently moved from the Rocky Mountain Arsenal near Denver to an isolated Army depot at Tooele, Utah.

The United States has renounced first use of such chemical weapons but has reserved the right to use them if others do first. In Britain, anti-war campaigners and the opposition Labor Party pledged strong resistance to any move to deploy the chemical bombs, which kill in minutes.

Opposition Demand

Labor Party defense spokesman Denzil Davies said the opposition would demand an assurance in Parliament from the conservative government that it would reject

any U.S. request.
Britain's Campaign for Nuclear Disarmament also promised a ma-jor campaign to forestall deploy-

Frank Allaum, chairman of the Labor Party's Action for Peace Movement, said: "Once again it is proposed that Britain should become the defense firing ground for horrific American weapons. Just as the British government accepted the U.S. Cruise missiles, it is likely they would accept U.S. nerve gas."

Opposition **Assails Zia** On New Panel

Rasters
ISLAMABAD, Pakistan — Pakistan's main opposition parties con-demned Wednesday as undemocratic and an act of subversion President Mohammed Zia ul-Haq's announcement of a nominated federal advisory council.

In its first comment on the council, the Movement for the Restoration of Democracy, which groups the country's eight main opposition parties, said it was a device to "hoodwink the nation and the outside world." Gen. Zia announced the council

last Thursday in a nationwide television address. It was his first move to revive civilian rule since he took power in a military coup in July, 1977. During his address, however, he discounted the possi-bility of free elections in the near

Gen. Zia has said that the 350 council members, selected among businessmen, members of professional organizations, women and some politicians, will debate and advise his military government on national issues. They will have no decision-making powers. The council is to hold its first meeting

After a secret meeting in Karachi, the Movement for the Restoration of Democracy issued a statement saying that Gen. Zia created the council because of a surge in international opposition to military regimes after the imposition martial law in Poland on Dec.

One key political party in the Movement for the Restoration of Democracy is the Pakistan People's Party of Zulfikar Ali Bhutto, the late prime minister, who was deposed by Gen. Zia in 1977 and executed in April, 1979.

Pakistan's political parties, which have been banned since October, 1979, were united in de-manding that elections should be held and martial law lifted, the

By Air Force Is Reported

Minuteman-3 Bases Cited for Expansion

Washington Post Service
WASHINGTON — The Force wants to base the first 40 of a projected 100 MX missiles in Minuteman-3 silos in North Dakota or Wyoming, according to in-formed sources. The Minuteman-3 silos would be used instead of older Minuteman-2 or Titan silos, which would cost more to modify, the sources said.

The Minuteman-3 silos are favored, sources said, because they have the most modern hardened command and control structure and each missile field contains 150 or more intercontinental ballistic missiles. Thus, they said, choosing a Minuteman-3 field would allow expansion to more than 40 MX issiles. Present plans call for 100 MX missiles to be deployed.

Multiple Basing

The Air Force plan has some drawbacks, according to a congres-sional military specialist who has reviewed it. If the administration decides to harden the Minuteman-3 silos even further, he said Tues-day, it would have to enlarge their size and thus violate the provisions of the SALT-2 treaty that limit the modification of existing land-

The Air Force originally favored the Carter administration's multiple-basing scheme for 200 MX missiles in Nevada and Utah. But President Reagan canceled the Carter program, and Defense Sec-retary Caspar W. Weinberger ordered the Air Force to come up with plans for placing the giant new ICBM in silos. The Reagan administration pro-

gram, announced Oct. 2, called for the production of 100 operational MX missiles, but provided for temporary silo basing for 40 or fewer between now and 1984.

The administration said that by that date it would decide whether additional missiles would go into silos or in two other deployments being studied: in underground silos or aboard continuously patrolling aircraft.

Earlier this month, in an amend-ment to the fiscal 1982 defense spending bill, Congress directed that the Pentagon also study a deceptive basing concept. When the president's MX decision was first announced, Mr. Weinberger said that he wanted to put 36 MX missiles in super-hardened Titan-2 missile silos. The large Titan silos seemed to be a logical place for the MX, because the 18-year-old Titans were going to be retired be-

Modifies Directive

But when it was pointed out that it would cost much more to modify Titan silos, Mr. Weinberger changed his directive to the Air Force, saying the service should also look at using Minute or even a combination of the two.

The Air Force sent its proposals to Mr. Weinberger more than a month ago and, sources said, is awaiting orders on which plan to put into effect.

An Air Force officer said he believed Mr. Weinberger was waiting for the president to sign the fisca 1982 defense appropriations bill before moving ahead with plans that would use fiscal 1982 money.

By placing 36 MXs in Titan-2 silos, the Air Force could avoid keeping the program within the constraints of SALT-2. The cost, however, would be \$7.8 billion, according to a Pentagon fact sheet distributed earlier this month on Capitol Hill. That document says that it would cost \$2.2 billion less to deploy 40 MX missiles in

Minuteman-3 silos. Other alternative plans include putting the MXs in older, Minutenan-2 silos in Montana, South Dakota or Missouri. The problem with these siles, sources said, is that they have less sophisticated command and control facilities and less hardening than the Minuteman-3 silos.

If Mr. Weinberger approves the Air Force Minuteman-3 program, sources said, the first missiles could be installed late in 1985 or early 1986 and the entire program could be completed during fiscal 1987, which begins Oct. 1, 1986.

SAVED — Two New York City policemen prevent a youth from jumping from a 250-foot crane at a building site. U.S. Trying to Expel Taiwan Businessman

By Laurie Becklund Las Angeles Times Service

LOS ANGELES - Wellington P. Cheng, the 33-year-old Taiwanese real estate salesman whose Bel-Air home was burglarized of \$4.5 million in art and ewels last week, faces a deporta-

tion hearing next month for alleged visa violations.

Mr. Cheng, who is wanted by Taiwanese authorities for an alleged \$7.5-million fraud, could be sent back to be tried in his homeland, U.S Immigration and Naturalization Service spokesman Omer Sewell said Tuesday.

The Taiwan government has sought his extradition since shortly after his arrival here in 1979, but U.S. officials turned down the request because the United States has no extradition agreement with

However, Mr. Sewell said, Mr. Cheng has overstayed his visa and was rejected for permanent resi-

By Michael Parks

Los Angeles Times Service

Soviet Union that it sees no point

in resuming negotiations on their

disputed border soon, but did not foreclose new talks with Moscow.

The Foreign Ministry said Tues-

day that the Soviet ambassador

had been told that the deadlock in the 12-year border talks gave little prospect of progress, although Pe-king remains committed to a nego-

"The negotiations aimed at solv-

ing the boundary questions had for a long time failed to achieve the results they should have, "a minis-

try spokesman said, quoting from

the note given to the ambassador on Saturday. "Adequate prepara-tions should be made before nego-

tiations can be resumed. As to

when to resume the negotiations, it

can be decided by the two sides through diplomatic channels."

China's reply to a Soviet propos-al in September to resume the talks

appeared to be intended to elicit

some concessions from Moscow or

least to obtain a conciliatory

years ago and won all his country's

major literary awards. He was first published in 1917 as a poet but he

went on to write novels, short sto-ries and plays. He joined the Com-

munist Party at its creation in 1919

and was for many years a member of the National Assembly.

James C. Davis

Davis, 86, an opponent of racial

integration who was as a U.S. con-gressman from Atlanta's 5th Dis-

trict from 1946 to 1962, died Mon-

F.F. McNaughton

YUMA, Ariz. (UPI) — F.F. McNaughton, 91, 2 former reporter and foreign correspondent for the New York Herald Tribune who founded a newspaper and radio group that includes properties in Illinois, Arizona and California, died Tuesday.

ATLANTA (UPI) - James C.

tiated settlement.

PEKING - China has told the

China Suspends Talks

With Russia on Border

ture talks.

dency because of his alleged crimes in Taiwan. David Unrot, an attorney for Mr. Cheng, said the businessman

denies any wrongdoing and plans to appear at his hearing to contest his deportation. Mr. Cheng came to the United States on a business visa in 1979 shortly before a warrant was is-

sued for his arrest in Taiwan -Mr. Sewell said. He extended the visa once and, when it expired again last Jan. 7, he applied for permanent residency. But Mr. Cheng failed to leave the country when his petition for

permanent residency was denied, and INS investigators traced him to Los Angeles, Mr. Sewell said. He was arrested last June and was released on a \$10,000 bond, pending appeals.

A warrant issued for his arrest in Taiwan in 1979 accuses him of \$970,000 in real estate frauds. However, Mr. Sewell said, subse-

gesture, diplomats here believe, by holding out the possibility of fu-

China has eased its own terms

somewhat, diplomats say. Last

month, Deng Xiaoping, deputy chairman of the Communist Party, told Franz-Josef Strauss, leader of

West Germany's Christian Social

Union, that the border talks could

be separated from the broader bi-

lateral discussions that were broken off with the Soviet interven-

tion in Afghanistan two years ago. He also seemed to suggest that China would respond to evidence of a Soviet desire to improve rela-

Peking's criticism of Soviet poli-cies around the world continues

without letup, however, and Chi-

nese commentators daily urge vigi-lance against the expansion of So-viet influence.

In proposing that border talks be resumed, the Soviet Union had

offered China a chance to play its

"Russian card," but Felong's unhappiness with the United States over Taiwan and other is-

sues has not reached the point

where it is willing to raise fears in the West of a Chinese-Soviet rap-

not, would backfire," a Western diplomat said. "In the United States, the conservatives would

say, We told you the Chinese were

not to be trusted - they're Com-munists,' and in Western Europe

and Japan, other questions would be raised about Peking's reliability

An African ambassador added

as a partner."

"That is a tactic that, as likely as

prochement, diplomats here said.

Linked to Curbs On Latin Rights The Associated Press

WASHINGTON - Human rights suffered a drastic setback during the past year in Latin America, according to a report to be issued Thursday by the Council on Hemispheric Affairs, a liberal research organization representing U.S. religious, trade union and

directly linked to policies adopted by President Reagan" which it said "substituted militaristic, security-related considerations for a genuine concern for human life, with a

mistreating some of its estimated 1,000 political prisoners, but con-cluded its record "in no way compares to the brutal practices of such prime violators as El Salva-dor, Guatemala and Argentina."

Landslide Kills 10 in Peru United Press Interne

LIMA — A landslide of mud and rocks on Tuesday killed at least 10 persons and injured 60 in the small Andean town of Yanaco cha, 120 miles northeast of here, authorities said.

The point is, they don't have a Russian card—not if they want us in the Third World to believe the Soviet Union is the greatest threat to world peace and to be A Western European diplomat commented, "To say yes to Moscow now in the middle of the Polish crisis would send all the wrong signals and be as inappropriate as continuing the bilateral talks after the Afghan invasion ... Yet, Peking does not seem to mind reminding the Reagan administration of the triangular nature of the balance of power." Best # TAX-FREE EXPORT PRICES! ALL PERFUMES . COSMETICS balance of power."
Soviet diplomats, however, said BAGS • STARYES • TIPS the reply was what they expected and they see little prospect for ear-FASHION ACCESSORIES talks beyond the annual ex-anges on trade and river naviga-

AUTHORS WANTED

quent investigations indicate Mr. Cheng's suspected fraud may total more than \$7.5 million. He said Mr. Cheng reportedly deposited his money in U.S. banks and is believed to have expanded his for-time in the United States to about

\$20 million. Mr. Sewell said Mr. Cheng, whose name in Chinese is Cheng Weng-ping, comes from a wealthy family of manufacturers. He allegedly used his credit to write fraudulent checks to buy property in Taiper and then resold the property. Mr. Sewell said.

Meanwhile, an FBI spokesman said Tuesday that is is launching a major investigation into the burglary, which is the largest ever re-ported in Los Angeles County. Spokesman John Hoos said investigators suspect that the burglars

may have committed the federal crime of interstate transportation of stolen property in order to fence

Reagan Policies

other groups.
"These reverses," it said, "were catastrophic effect on the lives of Latin Americans," it said.

Naming the governments of El Salvador and Guatemala as the area's "worst human rights viola-tors" for the second year, the council accused them of nearly 30,000 civilian deaths. It called the record of Nicaragua "mixed," but added: "The Sandinista regime has shown admirable restraint in avoiding violent repressive tactics

so common in the region."

The report condemned Cuba for



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Handicapped in U.S. Face Fund Cut. And Move to Rescind 'Bill of Rights' cluding thousands of postal facili-ties, would save hundreds of mil-

New York Times Service
SAN FRANCISCO -- The nation's handicapped are coming to the end of 1981 — designated the International Year of Handi-capped Persons — worse off, in some legislative areas, than they

Programs intended to help them have been battered by the Reagan administration's efforts to cut the budget and reduce the regulatory role of government, by a lack of funds at the local level and by a backlash from politicians who see some of demands made by the handicapped as too expensive.

were when the year started.

"I got one letter that seemed to sum it up." said Dennis Cannon a transportation specialist in Washington, who helps oversee programs for the handicapped that involve federal funds. "He said, Instead of the International Year of Disabled Persons, it should have been the International Year of

Dismantling Programs."

Mr. Cannon, himself confined to a wheelchair, works in the Office of Technical Services for a small regulatory agency called the Architectural and Transportation responsible for establishing stand-ards for making U.S. government buildings and federally financed facilities accessible to the handi-

Earlier this month, faced with a move to rescind its rules entirely, the board unanimously accepted a revised set of regulations considerably less stringent, and less expen-sive, than it had ordered.

Earlier, the U.S. Court of Appeals in the District of Columbia ruled that stringent regulations set down by the Department of Transportation, requiring such

and elevators on subways, exceeded the intent of the Rehabilitation

That act, regarded as something of "bill of rights" for the handi-capped, declared that "no other-wise qualified handicapped indi-vidual shall be denied the benefits of any program receiving federal financial assistance."

The two actions, the drastic scaling down of rules and the softening of the Transportation Department's guidelines, represent a sharp shift in the government's at-titude toward the handicapped, resulting primarily from the growing cost of programs to benefit them. Even while cities are buying spe-

cial equipment to allow access to

handicapped people, the easing of rules has enabled them to cut back

drastically on plans for further changes. The elimination of proposed rules that would have required renovation of older transit facilities and federally leased buildings, in-

wheelchairs. Organizations for the handicapped point out that for those in wheelchairs, life in a normal set-ting is a series of obstacles. They cannot, for example, go up or down stairs, climb curbs, enter re-

officials estimated.

many doors or use most toilets.
All of these facilities and dozens of others would have to be rede signed to accommodate the handicapped. But such changes in public places are of no use to a chairbound shopper who finally makes it to the grocery store — which is private — only to find that the steel posts designed to prevent theft of grocery carts also keep him out of the store.

volving doors, board buses, enter

lions of dollars each year, federal

While the act provides aids for the blind and deaf, the greatest cost, and thus the greatest contro-

versy, surrounds requirements that facilities be accessible to people in

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Galerie Maeght S.A. regrets
to annouse the death of
BRAM VAN VELDE
on December 28, in Grittand (Var), at the
age of 86, Private services attended by close
family were held at the Arks Cemetery on
December 30, 1881.
GALERIE MAEGHT S.A.

ing what it saw as the purity of Catholic teaching. The congregation was the main force in strong Vatican criticism in recent years of

DEATH NOTICE

He was prefect of the Congrega-tion for the Doctrine of the Faith, to succeed Cardinal Alfredo Otta-

which judges heresies and formerly was known as the Holy Office. Cardinal Seper gave up the posi-tion last month after submitting a formal request for retirement. Pope John Paul II then gave the job to Cardinal Jozef Ratzinger, older than 80 and therefore ineligi-ble to take part in papal elections. former archbishop of Munich.
Under Cardinal Seper, the Congregation for the Doctrine of the Path took an active role protections of the Cardinal Ca

can archbishop of Burundi, Rwan-da and Zaire, Bezaleri Ndahura, 51, died Dec. 25 after a heart attack, a spokesman for the church said here Wednesday.

PARIS (AP) - Bram van Velde, 86, a Dutch-born painter, died Monday at his home in Grimand, southern France, after a long ill-

Bram van Velde

VATICAN CITY — Cardinal Franjo Seper, 76, long one of the most powerful figures in the Vatican hierarchy, died Wednesday after a heart attack; Vatican Radio reported beeckx of the Netherlands.
Cardinal Seper, who was born in what is now Yugoslavia, was ordained a priest in 1930 and made a cardinal in 1965 by Pope Paul VI. He had been archbishop of Zagreb for eight years when he was summoned to the Vatican post in 1968,

Cardinal Franjo Seper, Key Papal Aide, Dies

With his death, the members in the Sacred College of Cardinals dropped to 124, and an additional in pectore, or secret, cardinal named by Pope John Paul in June, 1979. Of the 124 cardinals, 15 are

Archbishop Bezaleri Ndahura LONDON (UPI) - The Angli-

His paintings hang in many mu-

Cardinal Franjo Seper

a close friend.

seums around the world. Books il- the Nobel Prize for literature 10

lustrated by Mr. van Velde include plays by Samuel Beckett, who was

Miroslav Krleza BELGRADE (Reuters) — Miroslav Krleza, 88, the writer whose works have been translated into 40 languages, died Tuesday in Zagreb, capital of his native Croatia, Tanjug reported.

Mr. Krieza was nominated for

Alan Rothenberg WASHINGTON (WP) - Alan Rothenberg, 39, a former tax coun-sel for the Republican minority of the House Ways and Means Com-mittee who helped persuade Congress to liberalize tax treatment of

Americans living abroad, died

Tuesday of pneumonia.

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The Perfect Sanction

How nice it would be if the United States had ready a list of perfect sanctions to apply against the Soviet Union for violating international norms. These would bring the Kremlin instantly to its knees, and they would hurt the United States and its friends scarcely at all. You could give no more welcome a holiday gift to your favorite foreignpolicy-maker than a full matched set of perfect sanctions.

And now back to the real world. In that dusty realm, all sanctions are imperfect. They hit the Kremlin, though not so hard as to make it buckle. They also impose a cost on the U.S. and Western side. The great powers, in their mutual distrust, have been careful not to make themselves hostage one to the other. The balance of power is a balance of vulnerability, too.

The sanctions against the Soviet Union that President Reagan announced Tuesday should be seen in this context. They will hurt but not cripple the Soviet Union. They will also inflict certain losses upon the United States and Western Europe. It was, however, essential to make clear Moscow's ultimate responsibility for the Polish Army's crackdown on Solidarity. Not to make Moscow pay some price, and not to be ready to accept

some sacrifice themselves, would make Americans collaborators of sorts. Especially is this so while Polish workers, using their chief remaining weapon, withhold their productive labor. U.S. sanctions against Moscow (and Warsaw) will weigh less than the Poles' own resistance to martial law. But Americans cannot let the Polish people struggle on

West Europeans, as well as the Soviets, we trust, will pay close attention to the way Mr. Reagan is proceeding. He has moved deliberately, consulting the allies as he goes. He gave the Soviets fair and discreet warning. What he asks of them is, by any mature standard, reasonable: to abide by their Helsinki word and to allow in Poland a course foreign to official Soviet taste but respectful of legitimate Soviet security interests. He holds out to the Kremlin the carrot of a fuller dialogue as well as the stick of still-tougher sanctions.

In recent years Americans have become decidedly more aware of Europe's greater stake in doing business as usual with the Soviet Union. They will not understand, however, why they should be more concerned than Europeans by the thrust of Soviet-sponsored military power in the heart of Europe.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

Into a Monetary Fog

For the past two years, the U.S. Federal Reserve Board has made economic policy and economic history — by controlling the growth of the nation's supply of money. But as time passes, the technique is rendering itself obsolete. The policy itself is generating responses that make its key indicators ambiguous and unreliable, and no one is more aware of it than the people who run the Federal Reserve. In a speech in Washington this week. Anthony Solomon, the president of the New York Federal Reserve Bank, described the difficulties now developing and suggested that it won't be long before the country is forced to find another way to steer its monetary policy.

Mr. Solomon was delivering a message to the Reagan administration's Treasury Department, among others, and to its resident monetarists. Monetarism holds that inflation can be controlled only one way - by a firm grip on the money supply. The Federal Reserve had traditionally used interest rates as its targets in guiding policy, but high inflation in the 1970s badly skewed them. In late 1979, it turned to the present practice of setting the size of the money supply as its target and letting interest rates go wherever the market took them. The market took them exhigh. Those astonishing rates in turn quickly began to change the ways in which

Monetarism assumes that there is a set of constant relationships between the money supply and the operation of the rest of the economy. By carefully controlling the money supply, the theory holds, the government can manage the economy and, in particular, the inflation rate. Mr. Solomon observed that the process seems to be reversing itself — that the Federal Reserve increasingly is able to influence the size of the money supply only by speeding or slowing the growth of the whole economy. High inflation is rapidly teaching people to carry on their businesses

with very little or no money, as money is tra-

ditionally defined. The rise of new institu-

tions — the money market mutual funds, for

example - are rapidly destroying the mean-

ing of the familiar measures of the money

supply and are raising unmanageable ques-

people thought about money, and handled it.

tions regarding what is to be counted. Mr. Solomon's warning acquires additional importance with President Reagan's decision to let his budget deficits rise. The president is now relying on the Federal Reserve's monetary policy as the country's sole weapon against inflation. The higher the deficits go, the greater the strain on monetary policy will become — as, meanwhile, the

le in the steering med THE WASHINGTON POST.

Politics of Extradition

Terrorism is playing havoc with the law of international extradition. Two current cases show the need for tightening the United States' rules for dealing with fugitives from criminal charges in another nation. In particular, they illustrate the need to curtail the role of U.S. courts in what is an essentially diplomatic process.

In one case, two years of court battles ended with the deportation of Ziad abu Eain, a member of the Palestine Liberation Organization, to Israel. He faces trial there for a 1979 bombing in Tiberias that killed two children and seriously injured 36 other civilians. Despite the judicious — indeed, excessive - care that his extradition received in the United States country, the UN General Assembly denounced it, thus showing more anti-Israel sentiment than understanding of extradition principles.

The other case concerns Desmond Mackin, a member of the Irish Republican Army wanted for trial in Britain for the shooting of a British soldier in Belfast. The U.S. Justice Department has appealed a federal court ruling that blocks Mr. Mackin's extradition.

Both cases concern murderous assaults and protests by the accused that their "political" behavior puts them beyond the reach of extradition treaties. And indeed there is a "political offense" exception in all 90 of the 'United States' extradition treaties.

Although terrorism can be defined as politically motivated violence, that does not mean terrorist acts qualify for the political

exception. The crime attributed to Mr. Eain was planting a bomb in a crowded market where children were celebrating Independence Day. Shooting a British soldier on plainclothes patrol in Northern Ireland has more political flavor, but still seems unworthy of recognition by law. Granting asylum to either of these fugitives would dangerously legitimize indiscriminate terrorism.

In extensive hearings, the courts properly established that the charges were extraditable offenses under the treaties and that they were supported by enough evidence to establish a probable cause of guilt, by U.S. standards. But in trying to decide whether the crimes were "political," the judges were driven far afield, to inconsistent rulings.

The court that allowed Mr. Eain's deportation delved into Middle East conditions but found no political context for the random violence. The other court held a week of hearings about the Irish troubles and determined, contrary to the official U.S. position, that the Mackin case grew out of a commonly recognized political "uprising."

A better division of labor is provided by the United States' newly ratified treaties with the Netherlands and Colombia. They assign the "political" questions exclusively to the secretary of state. Beyond specific treaties, both the Carter and Reagan administrations have favored amending the general extradition law to the same end. Leaving diplomacy to diplomats provides better, speedier justice.
THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Other Opinion

How to End Chinese Bickering?

At the highest level, the Deng administration has completed the changeover from Maoist extremists to those loyal to his style of pragmatism. At the lower levels, confusion and bitterness remain. Many who were thrown out in the Cultural Revolution have been rehabilitated but have not yet got their old jobs back. Those who have got them back

see their brutal persecutors in the Cultural Revolution unpunished; worse, they find themselves amid junior officials who ostracize or ignore them. How can the bickering be ended? And who can blame the millions who have endured so many political upheavals since 1949 for doubting whether Dengism has come to stay?"

— From The Times (London).

Dec. 31: From Our Pages of 75 and 50 Years Ago

1906: Toxic Margarine

NEW YORK - Ten million pounds of oleomargarine, or butterine, much of it containing poisonous coloring matter and manufactured from disease-breeding fats, has been forced into New York City from New Jersey during the last year, contrary to the law, which prohibits its sale or use. This traffic has been carried on at great profit, while Dr. Thomas Darlington has protested that it is no concern of the Department of Health, of which he is the head. Prosecutions have been brought by the State Agricultural Commission, but with little effect. Oleomargarine is sold without hindrance in all tenement districts and many unscrupulous dealers pass it out as creamery hutter at high prices.

1931: Finnish Prohibition

HELSINKI - After the two-day Finnish national referendum on prohibition, wet adherents bet 3 to 1 that the dry law will be abolished. A large portion of the electorate, particularly in districts where workers are predominant, abstained from voting. Surprise was caused by the fact that voting was exceedingly slow in the home districts of the Lapuan movement, a nationwide organization of extreme conservatives who demanded the immediate repeal of the prohibition law. In the Valamo constituency, which includes the largest Greek Orthodox convent in Finland, many hundreds of monks east their votes in such rapid succession that the ballots were exhausted on the



Ending a Year of Reaganomics: Letter of Disillusionment From a Supporter

By Haynes Johnson

have to pay many more dollars for other insurance, out of the allow-

ance we receive, which cuts our in-

come down considerably. To date we have to pay the first \$60 for doctor's office calls, which I under-stand is being raised to \$75 in Jan-

uary. On top of this we have to buy the medicine prescribed by the

doctor. Just recently my wife had to have a prescription which cost \$35, which is a medication which

has to be renewed every few

weeks.... In January hospital costs on Medicare are being raised by 27 percent which means that supple-

mentary insurance is being in-

It grieves me to hear Mr. Stock-

man and the president say that

they will have to make further cuts

into various social programs. Many handicapped, mentally de-

creased accordingly.

ment. The recession has curtailed tax receipts severe-

ly, and is going to raise expenditures for such items

as unemployment insurance. The deficit, which the

administration had hoped to reduce from about \$40

billion in fiscal 1982 to zero in 1984, now appears to

be growing from more than \$100 billion in 1982 to

Both for psychological reasons, and because of the drain on credit, deficits of that size promote infla-

tion. As matters stand now, the recovery apt to fol-low the present recession will also see a surge in infla-

tion. The Fed will have to hold credit tight, aborting

Reagan, in the interest of cutting deficits, eats his

words about raising taxes or cutting military spend-

ing. The effort to make the president swallow his

ideological pride on those issues explains the recent

floundering. Nations ready to muffle differences of opinion when Reagan seemed master of his own

house have recently begun to give louder voice to

The European allies have made known their dis-

taste for the bellicose style of the administration's

military buildup - and for some of its particular

features. Israeli Prime Minister Menachem Begin has

cried to the heavens his deep suspicion of the administration's rapprochement with the Arab world. The

Arabs, including Saudi Arabia, have responded by moving away from the strategic consensus the Reagan administration hoped to build as an ap-

Without close support from the European allies

and relative calm in the Middle East, the United States has little leverage against the Communist world. The president in his Christmas message struck

Foreign countries have not failed to notice the

Escape from that plight is possible, but only if

more than \$150 billion in 1984.

floundering in Washington.

proach to peace.

ish nation's history and its home-

land. In order to attain peace,

which is so vital to the future safe-

ty of Israel, we support comprom-

ises that will continue the peace

process while at the same time en-

The recently adopted Knesset

the Golan Heights is causing Israel

easure to extend Israeli law to

Syria has not, to date, showed

any willingness to enter into peace

negotiations with Israel. On the

contrary, every statement or action.

by Damascus indicates just the op-posite. But, to this very day, Syria

has adhered to the 1974 truce

agreement between Syria and the

In reality, Israel controls the

Heights and will continue to do so

as long as no other agreement is reached between Syria and Israel.

The law recently enacted makes no

practical difference. It certainly

does not improve Israel's adminis-

trative and military hold on the

Heights. Moreover, it encourages

extremism in the Arab world,

hands diplomatic weapons to Isra-

el's enemies and weakens pros-

pects of negotiations with Syria. In

addition, it is especially embarrass-ing to Egypt, which signed a peace treaty with Israel despite the risk

of strained relations with other

What prompted the Likud gov-

ernment to initiate a law that, from

all aspects, is highly negative?

If we examine both foreign- and

Arab countries.

suring Israel's security.

infinite harm.

cease-fire.

An Israeli Presence vs. Annexation in Golan

By Haim Shur

WASHINGTON — In his ami-able way, Ronald Reagan ends his first year as president by striking an optimistic note. He's going to stick with his economic program, certain that it will pro-duce the desired results in the end.

By following his plan, he says, the United States will experience "increasing prosperity and produc-tivity for all." He adds. "That's what our program is aimed to do, and I have every confidence it is going to do it."

Every American joins him in that hope. But this year ends with increasing evidence that many are growing less confident of his leadership. The latest Harris survey, among others, shows Reagan's approval rating below Jimmy Carter's after the same time in off-

Much of this erosion in popular support is inevitable, part of the pattern that makes the modern presidency so difficult. With Reagan, a deeper political problem exists. It involves the belief that, despite his assertions, his program benefits the few at the expense of

Doubt about the fairness of the

WASHINGTON — Ronald Reagan did almost everything he said he'd do. But some of it didn't work, and some of it was irrelevant. So the

year ends with the administration floundering in tri-

umph.

The reason is that the goals attained by the president were heavily ideological. Since the Reagan ideology bears scant relation to the real world, his suc-

cesses make only slight progress on the true problems

of stagilation in the economy and declining U.S. in-

the president's ideological agenda, and he delivered with a vengeance. About \$35 billion was cut out of

the 1982 budget. The Energy and Education depart-

ments are on the way to extinction. So, for all practi-

cal purposes, are many regulations that industry found burdensome, and not a few social programs.

once again Reagan delivered handsomely. He not

only put through Congress a record cut in individual

income taxes, he also instituted a fundamental

change in the system — indexing of tax brackets after

Rebuilding the military and reaffirming U.S. sup-port for foreign friends were other objectives on which Reagan showed well. The military budget that

passed through Congress constitutes a peacetime

rhetoric, and the Consumer Price Index, which rose by more than 13 percent in 1980, is probably going to

show an increase of less than 10 percent this year.

But the impetus for the drop came almost entirely from the Federal Reserve Board. Evidence of its pre-

dominant influence lies in two associated develop-ments that the Reagan administration neither sought

Recession is one. Gross national product limped

along during the first three quarters of the year, and

fell sharply in the last quarter. Unemployment rose

Budget deficits are the second inexpected develop-

to 8.4 percent, and looks like going higher.

TEL AVIV — The Golan Heights is especially significant to Israelis. In contrast to attitudes toward the West Bank,

which involve considerations of se-

curity mingled with historical at-

tachments and avowals of a sup-

posed divine right, sensitivity

ioward the Heights stems from se-

Whoever dominates the Heights

both determines the security of

dozens of Jewish communities in

upper Galilee, which lies below, and controls the primary water

In contrast to attitudes toward

all the other conquered territories,

by more than 90 percent of Israel's

population, that even if a peace

treaty were concluded between

Syria and Israel tomorrow, an Is-

raeli presence nevertheless would

Beyond this consensus, however,

there are differences between Israeli "doves," among whom I include myself, and "hawks." These

diversities break down as follows.

The doves don't consider the present cease-fire border between

Syria and Israel to be the perma-

nent border, and realistically un-

derstand that Israel most withdraw

from the present buffer-zone line,

even though an Israeli presence in

Compromises

consideration only: There must be

a guarantee of the continued exis-

tence and security of Israel within secure borders. All other consider-

ations are alien to our spirit. We

are no less patriotic than any other

sector in Israeli society and we do not lack sentiment toward the Jew-

The doves are motivated by one

the Heights must be ensured.

be essential on the Heights.

curity considerations alone.

sources of Israel.

Curbing inflation also figured large in the Reagan

Reducing taxes was a second item on the list, and

Cutting the role of government was the top item on

fluence abroad.

Reagan economic program comes from a wide spectrum of society. Not the least, it includes those who

voted for Reagan, still want him to succeed, but are becoming distillu-Consider the concern, carefully and thoughtfully expressed, by one

Reagan voter in the heart of Reagan country in the West. LA. (for Ivan Alwyn) Goodall, 73, a driver for more than 50 years ("and I never even had a parking ticket"), who operated a limousine service at the time of his retirement, writes, in longhand, from Fredonia, Ariz.:

Dear Sir: Please may I take the liberty of writing to you and to ask if you would publish the contents of this letter in your newspaper? I realize that if it was sent to any source in the White House that it would not get any further than the person

who opened it. Along with many other people I have a grievance about certain things in the present administration. Re: Social Security and some

Floundering in the Real World

By Joseph Kraft

My wife and myself are getting by on a combined income of little training which would make them more or less self supporting or less more than \$130 per week. Some people are even on a less income than that. One big worry of ours is medical payments. Out of our Sodependent on government help.

Recently, as was very much in cial Security we all pay toward Medicare. To help support that we

> ficient food to put on them?
>
> The president has said many times that his family were poor when he was being raised. I won-

> for the poor people. My wife and myself both voted for Mr. Reagan as we thought he would be good for the country gen-erally. Not realizing that now, he and Mr. Stockman are making the

> My suggestion would be that when they are discussing cuts, they ought to stop at the top and work down. If all the thousands of government officials would set an example and take a cut in salaries of percent or 2 percent I am sure this would help the economy as much as anything and set an exam-ple for others. That would only be a small reduction in their high salaries, but I feel sure would reap a considerable benefit for many

> these mentioned would make the majority of people feel better if they felt that those in the upper income groups were willing to play their part and take cuts.

I trust that I will reserve a reply with possibly some comments

I don't know how Mr. Goodall

who felt something was wrong with the way the country was func-tioning. Like them, he wanted to-give the system a shaking to make it better. He's no ideologue, and he doesn't want something for nothing. He expects to take his share in any sacrifices necessary to achieve a new prosperity. But he wants the burden applied equally, and senses
— no, believes — that isn't the

us, in the months to come,

on the issue of Poland the firm tone dear to his ideo-logical constituency. But as a practical matter, Russia comes away with more time to do its dirty work, and the Poles get a candle in the window Q1981, Los Angeles Times Syndicate.

domestic-policy considerations, a

common denominator is the gov-

ernment's lack of understanding of

Israel's status in the global alignment in general and the Middle

Another explanation is the gov-ernment's desire to prove to Israeli hawks that it is not a government

of retreat but rather one that

knows how to annex when it wants

to. Beyond this, the Likud govern-

ment has allowed declaratory acts

divine rights" — to replace

- which lean on "historical and

East in particular.

fected etc. children and adults are being deprived of education and training which would make them

the news, Mrs. Reagan was not happy because the china in the White House did not all match. I wonder, does she realize that many people do not possess even odd dishes and...do not have suf-

der just how poor, as he does not seem to have too much feeling now

rich richer and the poor poorer.

poor people. Also if they would cut out their "tax paid" expenses would be another suggestion. I could go on with many more, but I do feel, as others do, that

these matters.

Respectfully yours, Mr. I.A. Goodali.

would turn up in the poll figures, if at all, but his words, so temperately expressed, should register in high volume in the White House. Clearly, he's one of the millions

Comments, Mr. Goodally You need none, except this. You're right. This program is weighted solidly in favor of the better off, with people like you paying the greater price. But the president doesn't seem to realize it, and that spells more problems for him, and

01981. The Washington Post,

that today's hawks may become to-morrow's doves. This happened in

the case of Camp David; it might happen again. What happens if Is-raeli needs in future peace negotia-tions change attitudes toward the Golan Heights?

If Israel reached a point where

no option except a painful com-promise remained, it might lose

many of its bargaining cards — losses that would have been avoid-

able if the government had not

adopted extremist positions.

There is an ancient Hebrew say-

Party of Israel, which is in the oppo-

sition Labor alignment. He wrote

the umbilical cord between the United States and India. While the uranium agreement is intact, India feels duty-bound not to bring into active service its own reprocessing plant, which would have the capacity to produce significant amounts

of bomb-grade plutonium.

The Carter administration had managed to wring out of Congress a temporary reprieve. The Reagan administration, apparently, does not feel it can do the same.

In Indian eyes, this is nonscisse.

If Reagan can persuade Congress to lift its restrictions on Pakistan. which is actively building a nuclear device, then surely it can persuade

U.S. diplomacy in southern Asia seems to be hopelessly flawed. There has never been a good argument for wooing dictatorial Pakistan at the expense of alienating democratic India. But certainly not if the only outcome is to drive Mrs. Gandhi right into the arms of

United Nations and Israel and the the narrowness of the parliamenta-United Nations, and every six Haim Shar, former editor of the daily Al Hamismar, is international ry margin that the government enmonths it reaffirms this agreement, joys. This narrowness is reflected which provided the basis for havsecretary of the United Workers ing UN forces monitor the 1973

in public opinion on fundamental issues of Israeli politics - the economy and society. Furthermore, there is evidence in recent Israeli history that yesterday's Times.

ing: "Wanting too much leaves you with nothing." This, unfortunately, is the lesson coherent policy and political Although the Begin government of the policy - if it can be termed recently won two no-confidence a policy - that the present governvotes, those votes clearly showed ment is pursuing

this article for The New York Herald Tribune

John Hay Whitney

Arthur Ochs Sulzberger Katharine Graham Co-Chairmen

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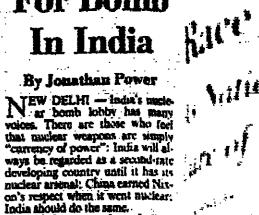
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Pressures

For Bomb

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Then there are those Indians who feel that over the leng run it is China that poses the most serious threat to India's security and for that reason alone a deterrent capability is a prime necessity. But by far the most popular lobby by suclear weapons comes from those who watch with trapidation Pakistate's move toward the day when it explodes its first nuclear device — maybe loss than a year away.

This is a popular issue in India and there many who argue that In-dira Gandhi will not be able to bold the tide, that she will be forced by the short weight of pubtic opinion to order, at best, a re-peat of India's 1974 explosion — which technically was a peaceful device — or, at worst, something with more obvious and visible mili-

Mrs. Gandhi maintains that she will not be "pashed around by public opinion in that way." At the same time she makes clear that she sees no good reason why Indian scientists should not be allowed to experiment with nuclear explosions for "scientific purposes."

Opinion Roused

The fact of the matter is that indian opinion is already already roused. The decision of the Reagan administration to massively rearm Pakistan and to do away with the Symington amendment, which de-nied Pakistan aid and military support as long as there was evidence that it was going nuclear, has con-vinced many doubters that India is becoming dangerously isolated. How different it was only three

years ago. Then, although it was barked on its nuclear program, there was good reason to believe that the indian government of Morari Desai might actually sign the Nuclear Nonproliferation Treaty. At the very least India would have agreed to making a formal pledge not to build maclar weapons, together with acceptance of regular outside inspection of all its nuclear facilities.

But the United States, instead of concentrating its energy on giving Desai the room for maneuver he required, began pressuring him with the 1978 Nonproliferation Act, which in effect mandated that India should receive no more sup-plies of enriched uranium unless it opened up all its nuclear facilities

This backed india into a corner. If Detai had made a formal commitment to renounce nuclear weapons it would have been interprefed as successibing to U.S. pres-

From then on, it was all downhill. The superpowers made little or to progress on disammanna, which had been a long-standing pre-condition for India — and incidentally for the signatories of the nonproliferation treaty --- agreeing to lorgo nuclear weapons. Then, following the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan, the United States made the decision to rearm Pakistan. Now the indications are that the Indian subcontinent is perched on the edge of a terrifying nuclear

Uranium Pact

This, however, is only part of the story. At the same time that the Reagan administration has been pushing through Congress its arms program for Pakistan and fighting for the lifting of the Symington amendment, it has been putting renewed pressure on New Delhi, indicating that it will terminate its agreement to supply India with enriched uranium. This would cut what remains of

Congress to lift its restrictions on India, which isn't.

the nuclear bomb lobby.

The writer is editorial adviser to the Independent Commission on Disarmament and Security Lister

Problem

Executive Billion

Editor

Deputy Editors

Chief Editorial Writer

The Race to Exploit Antarctica

Thursday, December 31 1981-Friday, January 1 1982

As Nations Compete for Food and Energy Resources, Lure of Riches Vies With Spirit of Safeguards Treaty

By Robert Reinhold

New York Times Servi New York Times Service

A MUNDSEN-SCOTT SOUTH POLE
STATION, Antarctica — Just 20 years
ago, a landmark international treaty set aside
the Antarctic continent for scientific and other
peaceful purposes "forever" and declared it
immune from international discord.
Now, tensions over the fate of the world's

last unexploited continent are rising rapidly.

The treaty nations realize that Antarctica and its shelf may soon be ripe for commercial de-velopment to help satisfy worldwide demands

for new food and energy sources.

The treaty is kept alive by a fear among the 14 signatories that the United Nations or another international body will get involved if they fail to resolve Antarctica's political future among themselves. Last July, meeting in Buenos Aires, officials of the 14 countries agreed to develop a regime governing mineral exploitation "as a matter of urgency."

The agreement is just one of many indications that the heroic age of intrepid explorers and scientists has ended. The continent is now

and scientists has called. The continent is now almost fully mapped and explored. Last winter, the crew members at this sta-tion installed in their exercise room a whirl-pool bath in which they luxuriated in warm water while gazing up at these words on the wall: "Great God! This Is an Awful Place."
The inscription mocked the last words of Capt. Robert F. Scott, the British explorer who wrote them in his journal before freezing to death returning from the pole in 1912.

Souvenirs for Tourists

Today the pole is served by almost daily Hercules C-130 flights, carrying fresh vegetables and other supplies from McMurdo Station, the main American base 800 miles (1,280 kilometers) north of here. McMurdo itself has expanded into a true city with a summer population of 1,000, a 24-hour FM radio station, a television station, 800 telephones, two airfields

Before the summer ends in February, the supply store expects to sell 16,000 souvenir Tshirts and sweatshirts emblazoned with penguins and icicles and nearly 3,000 stuffed toy penguins at \$11 apiece to Navy personnel, scientists, civilian construction workers and a long list of visitors and tourists.

Eagerness for a Stake

The promise of riches seems bright enough that many countries are making heavy new in-vestments to establish their presence here and to make resource surveys this southern sum-

West Germany offers a case in point. So ea-ger was the Bonn government to install a permanent Antarctic station before the Buenos Aires meeting that the station was set up 750 miles (1,250 kilometers) from the intended spot because the ship carrying it could not break through the ice in time.

The West Germans are also building an \$80-million ocean research vessel, and the Japanese National Oil Corp. is beginning the second year of a three-year search for undersea oil. Even Poland, for all its domestic and economic troubles, has been pursuing an ambitious re-search program, with emphasis on exploiting krill, the tiny shrimplike creatures that are so abundant in Antarctic waters and hold the promise of tripling the world fish catch.

Meanwhile, the Russians have ringed the continent with seven all-year stations, and it is widely suspected in Western countries that they are trying to become the dominant political power on the ice. The United States has

only four permanently manned stations.
Such countries as China, Peru, Uruguay,
Brazil and Taiwan have also shown new inter-

Spirit of Treaty

The United States retains, despite budget cuts in Washington, the most ambitious re-search program here. This season, the National Science Foundation, which is primarily re-sponsible for the U.S. presence, will deploy 287 scientists on 81 studies of Antarctic glaciology, geology, weather and upper-atmos-

Among scientists, the spirit of the Antarctic treaty, which calls for scientific cooperation and free exchange of information, persists. In-deed, despite the chill in Soviet-U.S. relations. 13 American scientists are working aboard the Soviet vessel Mikhail Somov.

A steady stream of Russian, Chinese, French, Australian, New Zealand and other scientists is welcomed at McMurdo, Pole, Palmer, Northern Victoria Land and other U.S. outposts.

The prospect of commercial exploitation is not entirely welcome to the scientists, who have long held de facto title to this property.

But they seem largely resigned to it.

"There is a lot of unease," said Donald Sineff, a seal expert from the University of Minnesota. "It is inevitable exploitation will take place, but I remain optimistic we can set up guidelines and rules first."

How soon exploitation will come is a matter of speculation, and predictions are vulnerable to swings in world commodity prices. "As far as we know, there are no oil or min-

eral deposits in the Antarctic that are extract-

able with present technology at today's prices," said James H. Zumberge, a geologist who is the president of the University of Southern California.

"So we are dealing with an academic question for the moment," said Mr. Zumberge, the U.S. delegate to the Scientific Committee on Antarctic Research, an international body studying the possible environmental consequences of large-scale exploitation of the con-

"But God knows what would happen if the Middle East oil was shut off again. It was not too long ago that people said it was impossible to exploit Arctic gas and oil."

Mining Potential

What kind of resources might the Antarctic wastes yield, and in what quantities?
Geologists know that the continent has a

close geological affinity to South Africa, South America and Australia, all of which evolved from the same supercontinent as Antarctica and have valuable mineral deposits.

About a dozen potentially minable minerals, including coal and ores of copper, lead, gold and iron, are believed to lie in the trans-Antarctic mountains. A particularly promising area is the Dufek Massif, a layered rock mass similar to formations in Ontario and South Africa that are rich in nickel, chromium, platinum and copper. But none of these commodities are yet so scarce that there is serious talk of mining them here.

One Antarctic resource — krill — is already being hiarvested by the Soviet Union, Japan and Poland for human and animal consumption. Total annual catch is about 200,000 tons, but the potential has been estimated as high as 150 million tons.

Speculative Estimates

The most enticing prospect is oil. Attention is focused on the western Antarctic continental shelf in the Ross, Bellingshausen and Weddell seas, parts of the shelf once contiguous with the extensive oil fields between Tasmania and Australia before the Southern Hemisphere continents drifted apart. Highly speculative estimates of the Antarctic reserves run to 50 billion gallons or more, even though there is no proof of any oil at all.

Little was known about these resources when the Antarctic treaty was negotiated in 1959 and signed in 1961.

"My profession is geology, and I would not give a nickel for all the mineral resources I know in Antarctica," Laurence M. Gould, chairman of the National Academy of Science's committee on polar research, told a congressional hearing in 1960.

It was thus not hard to finesse the territorial claims, some overlapping, pressed by Argentina, Australia, Britain, Chile, France, New Zealand and Norway. The other parties to the treaty — Belgium, Japan, South Africa, the United States and the Soviet Union — neither accept nor dispute the claims.

Treaty Appears Shortsighted

The treaty, since joined by Poland and West Germany, suspends the claims for at least 30 years, permits free access to all parts of the continent for peaceful uses and prohibits military action and nuclear explosions on all land and ice shelves south of 60 degrees south latitude. The agreement can be altered in 1991.

The treaty appears shortsighted in retrospect because it says nothing about the control of marine and mineral resources. The treaty nations last year signed a convention for the protection and management of offshore ma-nine resources, such as krill. It becomes effective next year, at which time rules and catch limits will be set.

But the mineral question will be far harder to deal with, according to R. Tucker Scully, director of the Office of Oceans and Polar Affairs at the State Department. That is because minerals are nonrenewable and because their exploitation may well require some resolution of the thorny question of who owns the Ant-

"The next four years will determine the fate of the treaty," he said. "The primary fact of life has been that since the early "70s the issue of resources has come to the fore. Generally the parties think the treaty works well and they want to preserve it.'

The United States favors full access for all, with strict environmental safeguards, while the claimant nations are pressing for full control of mining operations on their territory.

Incentive to Compromise

Despite these deep differences, the claimant and nonclaimant members of the Antarctic "club" have a strong incentive to compromise, according to Mr. Scully and foreign diplomats That incentive is mutual worry that the Third World nations will attempt to have the Antarctic resources treated under the "common heritage of mankind" principle that has emerged from the protracted UN Law of the Sea Con-

Another incentive is the knowledge that once any substantial recoverable deposits are found, agreement will be almost impossible.

Whether all of the investment here will pay

off is a matter of debate. Ice covers 98 percent of the Antarctic land, making mining extremely difficult. Annual temperatures average 50 degrees below zero Fahrenheit (minus 46 degrees Celsins), and winds are often fierce. The



An ice cave near McMurdo Station, the main American base.

annual movement of the ice pack would proba-bly limit offshore drilling to the brief summer. The difficulties are not insurmountable, said John Garrett, an official with the Gulf Oil Corp. in Houston who serves on the State Department's Antarctic Advisory Committee.
"But we would have to find an awful lot of oil

to support commercial production, a darn good field similar to the North Sea," he added. Moreover, important environmental questions remain unresolved. A panel convened by the Scientific Committee on Antarctic Re-search in 1979 was cautious about raising environmental alarms, saying much more research was needed. But it raised the possibility that oil spills could endanger the krill population and that drilling operations could interfere with penguin breeding, which takes place mainly on the limited land that is exposed in

All these uncertainties do not seem to have cooled the international fervor.

"There has been a change in perceptions, and regardless of how useful Antarctica really is for resources, most governments now are mostly concerned about resources," said Deborah Shapley, author of the forthcoming book, "Antarctica in a Resource Age," written under a grant from the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace.

To the U.S., a Laboratory for Basic Research

To Some Nations, a Potential New Ground for Oil and Gas Prospecting

New York Times Service

McMURDO STATION, Antarctica — Every so often on these bright summer days, a small dynamite explosion shakes the frozen Ross Sea, sending shock waves across the ice of McMurdo Sound. The waves are refracted from the Earth's crust deep below the sound and are picked up by receivers set up at intervals along the ice by Lyle D. McGinnis, a

The goal, said Mr. McGinnis, of Northern Minois University, is to recreate the "tectonic history" - the story of the Earth's crust and the forces that made it what it is - of this region and its nearby mountains. But he agreed that the work could be used to search for oil and, indeed, he has found 2-mile (3.2kilometer) deep sediment deposits under the sea floor that strongly suggest the presence of hydrocarbons. Real oil prospecting, though, would require far more sophisticated equip-

ment than he has, Mr. McGinnis added. Across the Antarctic continent, in the Weddell Sea, the Japanese have just that. There, the Hakurei Maru, a vessel strengthened to cope with ice and sent by the Japan National Oil Corp., is exploring the sea bottom with an advanced scismic method called "multichannel

common depth point" profiling.

The Japanese make no intellectual pretenses about what they are up to. They are looking for oil, not scientific knowledge.

The contrast between Mr. McGinnis's academic work and that of the Japanese sharply shows the differences in approach between the United States and many other countries toward this largely untouched continent. The United States has long treated it as a unique pristine laboratory for basic research into geoogical history, weather and atmospheric physics. Other countries, like Japan more pressed to develop new food and energy sources - see it as a potential new ground for

"The United States is a bit gun-shy about undertaking anything that looks like exploitation," said Charles R. Bentley, a geophysicist from the University of Wisconsin, a leader in Antarctic research.

U.S. Policy Review

The growing international interest in Antarctica has spurred debate in Washington over the American role here. This, coupled with the mounting costs of operating in this harsh environment at a time of budget stringency, has raised some fundamental questions about how best to maintain the American presence in the Antarctic.

In Washington, the National Security Council has completed a review of U.S. policy and forwarded at to President Reagan for a decision. At issue is which agency is best suited to represent U.S. interests here and what is the best means of doing it.

The National Science Foundation, which was designated a decade ago by President Richard M. Nixon as the leading agency in Antarctica, has become increasingly uncom-fortable with its role in Antarctica and the enormous burden imposed by its shrinking budget. The Antarctic programs amount to nearly 10 percent of the agency's budget.

The foundation's leaders have argued over considerable internal dissent - that since science is only a vehicle for maintaining U.S. strategic and diplomatic interests here, the De-partment of Defense, presumably through the Navy, or some other agency should assume most of the costs of operations.

It is unclear whether the Reagan administration will agree to this. The Navy does not con-

sider Antarctic operations a very high priority and is thought likely to resist this.

Meanwhile, pressures are growing for a more directed scientific program meant to gather information that would put the United States in a better position to control whatever economic resources might ultimately be found

Change in Research Sought

"We are operating on a policy guidance that is 10 years old. A lot of things have changed since then," said Philip Smith, former head of the Antarctic program who is now executive director of the National Research Council at the National Academy of Sciences. He argues that it is now time to emphasize research aimed at mineral exploration and the harvesting of krill and other marine food sources.

"The cost of the present basic research policy is that other countries might find the resources first because many other governments do not make as careful a distinction as we do between basic research and exploration," said Deborah Shapley, who has spent two years ex-amining Antarctic policy under a grant from the Carnegie Endowment for International

John Slaughter, director of the foundation, concedes that the United States has not taken an aggressive posture on Antarctic resources. But to some extent this is deliberate," he said. We have not felt it is economically justified to spend much money because we are not suffer-ing the same kinds of resource supply problems as other countries," he said.

Edward P. Todd, head of the science agen-cy's division of polar programs, defended the relatively conservative basic research approach of the American program. "It will be a long time before anyone makes a dime on Antarctic minerals," he said. "We must first understand the structure of the comment. We are not prospecting for oil. But without a good under-standing of the geology we cannot find oil."

Moreover, Bernhard Lettau, chief of polar ocean programs for the foundation, says that unlike West Germany, Japan, the Soviet Union and other countries, the United States does not have protein shortages that would push it to seek new fishing grounds. "There are not out-of-work American fishermen straining to

get down here," he said. U.S. Antarctic science efforts have flourished in recent years as the byproduct of an arrangement whereby the National Science Foundation, primarily a domestic agency that supports university rese arch, was given a foreign policy role in the American operations here. As a result, the naval support forces that provide transportation and other logistic backup report to the National Science Foun-

U.S. Dominance

The science agency owns six ski-equipped Hercules C-130 planes, which are capable of landing on ice sheets and are operated by the U.S. Navy. In addition, scientists have been aided by Navy belicopters, allowing them to probe vast areas of the Antarctic mountains.

This has given the United States scientific dominance over much of the continent. This year, for example, dozens of scientists from several countries have mounted a major geo-logical and glaciological reconnaissance of the mountains of Northern Victoria land. They operate out of an American-run camp in a sin within the mountains.

Meanwhile, efforts are being made to maintain a station, named Siple, at the base of the Antarctic peninsula, 1,300 miles from here, a spot that has some of the worst weather in the world. But the station is kept because it occuies a unique spot where a key portion of the Earth's magnetic field intersects the globe. Siple is therefore crucial to experiments on upper atmosphere physics.

The efforts have paid off. Antarctic research has provided invaluable clues to world weather patterns and given the conclusive evidence for the theory of continental drift. Other work is examining how Antarctic animal and plant life adapt to this extreme environment, while glaciologists are seeking clues to what causes the ice cap to advance and retreat.

But the growing cost of maintaining such an extraordinary scientific effort — whose practi-cal dividends are long term — are beginning to take their toll. In the 1981 fiscal year, \$8.8 million went to research and \$55.9 million to logistic support, although the line is hard to draw. In the 1982 budget, research will drop to \$7.5 million and support will grow to \$62.6 million. Reportedly the 1983 research budget will be still tighter, and National Science Foundation officials are making plans to cut

The foundation is attempting to mmimize the loss of science by trying to absorb future budget cuts in the logistics. "It would be a very embarrassing posture for the United States to reduce itself to just a presence in the Antarctic," said Francis S.L. Williamson, chief scientics the foundation's Polyn Science Division of the foundation's Polyn Science Division of the foundation's Polyn Science Division. tist for the foundation's Polar Science Divi-

Cuts Foreseen

Thus, according to Alfred N. Fowler, deputy head of the Polar Division, the agency may eliminate the annual winter fly-in to resupply the crew of 100 or so that winters here. The number of Hercules cargo planes may drop from six to four, and plans for a new ship-based oceanographic and seismic program next year may be abandoned. As it is, the United States has no ice-hardened vessel for such research, a major priority of other coun-

What it really boils down to is what the State Department feels is the appropriate ex-pression of national interest," said Mr. Slaughter, the National Science Foundation director.

Bureaucratic and budget matters are complicated by the larger question of what kind of scientific research should be done, and whether resource exploration should be emhasized. To some extent it is an institutional issue. The National Science Foundation tradi-tionally operates mainly by funding unsolicit-ed research proposals from individual scientists. Therefore, it may not be well equipped to mount a more targeted resource program—the kind of work normally done by private

For example, the science agency supports excellent research on the ecosystem and life cycle of Antarctic krill and other living resources here. Other countries, however, are concentrating on means of processing the creatures into palatable foods and measuring their abundance. It is the difference between science

R. Tucker Scully, director of the State De artment's Office of Oceans and Polar Affairs, is chairman of the Antarctic Policy Group, an interagency panel. He said that the government was looking into means of involving other government agencies and possibly private companies in Antarctic research to encourage more oil and other resource explora-



The Stage: Broadway Lessons of 1981

By Walter Kerr

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — It was not the
best of times: best of times, it was not the worst of times. It was a time when the old pros walked on from the wings and showed us all how to do it, no hands. Taken in this light, the theatrical year 1981 proved to be something of an education. Let us list 10 of the players and/or playwrights who gave lessons:

 Jessica Tandy had no business doing what she did in "Rose." She's going to make it all the harder for all the people who can't back it. Consider this: she was going to have lunch — or was it tea? — with her schoolteacher daughter, played by Glenda Jackson, who constitutformidable competition; and the bitterly bored Jackson was not going to talk to mother. Which meant that Tandy had to talk to herself: about how she hated Bingo, about how she hated proposiions to babysit when the babies were twice as big as she. The chitter-chatter of an empty life. The other thing she was up against was that British playwright Andrew Davies was only going to let her onstage twice during the otherwise uninteresting goings-on, and then only for a few minutes at a time. Well, it turned out to be mother's day all the way. Not only did the actress bring a completely photographed world onstage with you could somehow see the buses she rode, the grocers she shopped at — but she managed a shopped at — our sne managet a miraculously elusive transaction the second time she popped in. She wound up describing with a kind of guilty glee, the shy sexual relations she'd had with her husband. It doesn't matter what I say now,

any. Tandy purloined the play. • In Bill C. Davis' "Mass Appeal," Milo O'Shea plays a parish

does it?" she asked, suddenly real-

izing how easily sex could be

talked about once there wasn't



his rostrum we become freshly aware of the extraordinarily difficult double-image O'Shea is offering. He is enormously entertaining, wrinkling his eyebrows when the Organist prevents him from beginning a sermon by absent-mindedly playing on too long, or introducing

a young seminarian as having "a certain James Dean quality." He's wry, tolerant, friendly and funny and all the time we're aware that he's selling his soul in order to carn the reputation of being wry, tolerant, friendly and funny. We see him in his black moods: tumbling drunkenly over a chair, letting himself be backed into a corner from which he can only cry out to the seminarian, "If you want to become a priest — lie!" But we never stop liking him, never stop seeing him as he wants to be seen, never lose sympathy for the tor-menting yes-no of his life. Author Davis has been lucky to find a performer capable of charming us even as we are being warned against charm.

• It's hard to say just who is trying to teach us the most in "Ni-cholas Nickleby" — it may be Charles Dickens — but the two men who have kept 42 actors spinning from stage right to stage left, and from auditorium left to audi-torium right, deserve a magnum of applause. They are directors Tre-vor Num and John Caird, and they have succeeded in avoiding a gridlock. They have also managed to make certain every actor makes himself swiftly indelible. But there's another point here. Nicho-las himself is played by Roger Rees who, being at center stage more than anyone else, may prove a disadvantage to him. There are so many new faces, or makeups, turning up minute by minute and hour by hour that the audience is being diverted, freshly enchanted and inclined to forget that the

whole tumble is being held together and propelled by Rees. He is, after a time, is taken for granted. Thinking of Rees and all his energy reminds me of Al Pacino and all his energy, as applied this year to David Mamet's "American Buffalo." The special thing about Pacino is his revelation that energy can be sad. I never think of it that way. Say "energy" and I think "ex-uberance" or "drive." In "American Buffalo" Pacino was rarely still, rarely quiet, never hesitant, with eyes blazing and every nerve on the move. He did have "drive," and it was taking him headlong into a great stone wall. We were looking at entropy itself, at total waste in an almighty hurry, and we learned to feel sorry for the man

priest, and often during the robust evening we watch him climb into his pulpit. Each time he ascends ly spent years husbanding side gifts, special gifts, gifts no one ever wanted her to use before and now she has put them all together to say who and what she is. Who she is you can only find out by seeing her. What she is is staggering. It is nice to have been present in the time of Lena Home

• Before the Vivian Beaumont at Lincoln Center decided to spend another few million dollars tearing itself all apart (I hope they get it right this time), it produced Woody Allen's "The Floating Light Bulb," and I find that this is one of the not-quite-right plays of 1981 that keeps tapping me on the shoulder. I mean, I keep turning around expecting to see Jack Weston or Beatrice Arthur or Brian Backer or Allen in person proudly announcing that the little things that ailed the entertainment have all been tidied up and it's ready for immediate revival in some building that isn't being torn apart. I'll keep looking. I know there's something

 Gregory Hines isn't the only dancing-singing star in "Sophisti-cated Ladies" (though I think he's the only such star who also opens the second half by thrashing the daylights out of the drums). He is, however, the show's greatest master of silence and empty space, two things tap dancers don't use much. He's wonderful backing up into a noiseless void, or finding a step that may not be there. There's not only tap in this world; there is also anti-tap. He shows you both, beautifully.

Claudette Colbert did not

have much luck with her vehicle this season (it was called "A Talent for Murder" and the murder it had), but she performed a significant service - a service we may have been too distracted by her eternal youth and good looks to take note of. She spoke clearly without having to push. No doubt you suppose that technical equipment of that sort should belong to every performer on a Broadway stage. But things just don't work out that way, and I'm not only thinking of the mumblers. We've been mumbling about them for years. There is also the group that has decided not to mumble anymore, and that has achieved its goal by shouting. So the shouters arrive at approximately the same effect as the mumblers: All the words tend to run muddily together again. Colbert, meantime, with what seems like constant secret amusement, simply phrases intelligently, and distracts you from her easy, precise articulation by seeming to talk with her eyes. Did you ever catch yourself watching her eyes for the message? Probably got



Hines: Tap and anti-tap.

 Most of us, I think, are properly grateful for any new play-wight who shows promise. Half the time we're willing to settle for the promise. But there's always the iger that if we settle for the promise, the playwright may, too; the results could be damaging. What we really ought to have, then, is a celebratory rite to say that a dramatist has at last lived up to his promise, that he is no longer among the near hopefuls. If we were in the habit of pausing for such formal recognition, we'd have done it this year the moment Charles Fuller's "A Soldier's Play" opened. Earlier Fuller had come on poster-bold with the exciting "Brownsville Raid." He'd swing around and added a genninely touching strain to the melodrama "Zooman and the Sign." But these trial flights, good as they were, still had an air of tentativeness about them, corners and bits of background that weren't yet painted in. "A Soldier's Play" seems to me rock-solid, briskly and economically peopled by dimen-sional blacks, whites and psycho-logical misfits caught between. The work is tough, tant and fully realized - and so its author should be

 Most of the many times she's come to visit us, Katharine Hepburn has spoiled us rotten by turning up on stage bold, bossy and beautiful. In "West Side Waltz" she's still bossy, and as bold as she can be while tottering around on canes and walkers. But she is trying hard to convince us she's not all that beautiful, what with her ratty brown cardigan and the untidy gray hair. What she's after this time is gut honesty, the reflec-tive truth behind all the bravura. And she gets what she's after, every ounce of it. Except she doesn't fool us. She winds up bold, bossy, honest and beautiful. It's called, in

NYSE Nationwide Trading Closing Prices Dec. 30

「日本日本教士職権の関係を対している。 「日本日本教士職権の関係を対している」

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Tandy: Purloining the play. sion, strikingly executed. Theater in England: A Lack of Excitement By Sheridan Morley sible deal with their proprietors (who should bear at least half the ONDON — After the Arts show risk), the Greater London What is remarkable in both is that of What is remarkable in both is that of Simon Callow as the unbelievably What is remarkable in both is that of Simon Callow as the unbelievably what is remarkable in both is that of Simon Callow as the unbelievably what is remarkable in both is that of Simon Callow as the unbelievably what is remarkable in both is that of Simon Callow as the unbelievably what is remarkable in both is that of Simon Callow as the unbelievably what is remarkable in both is that of Simon Callow as the unbelievably what is remarkable in both is that of Simon Callow as the unbelievably what is remarkable in both is that of Simon Callow as the unbelievably what is remarkable in both is that of Simon Callow as the unbelievably what is remarkable in both is that of Simon Callow as the unbelievably what is remarkable in both is that of Simon Callow as the unbelievably what is remarkable in both is that of Simon Callow as the unbelievably what is remarkable in both is that of Simon Callow as the unbelievably what is remarkable in both is that of Simon Callow as the unbelievably what is remarkable in both is that of Simon Callow as the unbelievably what is remarkable in both is that of Simon Callow as the unbelievably when the simon callow as the

L Council cuts of last year per haps the greatest theatrical achievement of 1981 was sheer sur-

In a year of persistent gloom and a curious lack of excitement or enthusiasm, the major casualties here have been less than forecast. True, we have lost the Old Vic as a permanent classical house. Towards the fringe the Round House, Riverside and the Mermaid have all lost ground. In the West End, too, many houses have been too dark for too long (when do you last recall the Royal Drury Lane announcing as their next attraction a solo show five months away?). But what seems to be most lacking is any sense of a coherent policy for the 1980s.

Certain theaters still have a definable idea of what they are doing and where they are going; David Ankin at Hampstead and the man-agement of the Bush Theatre, for example, are both still managing on minimal budgets to run playhouses with a distinct style.

The Royal Shakespeare Company is still rolling superlatively along tracks laid down 20 years ago by Peter Hall, while ironically it is the failure to build just another set of such tracks that is currently besetting the National under Hall. And not only the National; what, now, is the purpose or policy of the Royal Court? Or of the Lyr-ic Hammersmith? Or of the Young Vic? All these and more have been forced economically to succumb to a random flop-and-fail policy.

Outside London, larger theaters from Chichester north to Nottingham and Leicester seem to have found some salvation in big old musicals, often complete with big old stars, while the good news from inner London is the turning of the Fortune into a home for the best of the fringe. Typically, no sooner should that excellent idea have started than the management found itself at loggerheads with the proprietors in a redevelopment

Safe Bets

Few other central London managements want to risk their investors' money on any but the very safest of bets; like publishers, impresarios have been running for cover at the first breath of cold air. When they emerge from their caves and find that the weather has changed, there may well be nobody out there to enjoy it with

The West End is still a wasteland of crumbling theaters, surly box-office managers, overpriced bars and impossible parking. It took Broadway more than a decade to realize that its only hope of salvation was a deal with the city of New York on matters environmental and social as well as economic and theatrical; it is apparently going to take London theater managers even longer to do a sen-

So much for what has been wrong with 1981 in the theater: What has been right with it in-cludes Brian Friel's "Transla-tions," the first major Irish play since O'Casey, and a couple of smashing comedies: Nell Dunn's female Turkish bath chatterama ("Steaming") and one actually called "Smash," which never got closer than Richmond but remains the best backstage comedy in years - largely because Jack Rosenthal based it on his own horrendous experiences with the musical of "Bar Mitzvah Boy."

Awards' Tendencies

From awards already an-nounced it is clear that Mark Medoff's deaf-liberation "Children of a Lesser God" is set to scoop the pool, though (like "The Mira-cle Worker") more for its cause than its actual writing. In sheer performance terms I cannot think of a better production this year than Michael Blakemore's revival of "All My Sons," though it is run a very close second by Harold Pinter's production of Simon

the fevel of company playing achieved by a group of actors who met only in rehearsal a month before opening is much higher than anything achieved this year by either of the major permanent com-

On the musical front "Cats" is a clear winner, and indeed the first homegrown musical Britain can send to Broadway with a feeling of pride rather than embarrassment. Michael Crawford is proving himself the best three-ring circus in town in "Barnum," but London re-jected one of the best Broadway scores in years, perhaps because "The Best Little Whorehouse in Texas" was a less-than-ideal title for the Drury Lane marquee.

Two of the best performances of the year came from Daniel Massey in the National's "Man and Super-man" and Dorothy Tutin in the Greenwich "Deep Blue Sea," though had Edna O'Brien's "Vir-ginia" been less of a literary-lunch monologue and more of a play Maggie Smith would have been in that league too. John Wells as Denis Thatcher turned in an excel-lent topical cabaret in "Anyone for Denis?" although the best comedy

Worst of the Bunch

Disappointments of the year included Ustinov's lackluster comedy "Overheard" and the failure of "The Accrington Pals" to make it beyond the Warehouse. Appalling mistakes of the year included Richard Huggert's belief that he could play Evelyn Waugh and Em-ile Littler's that he could fill the Palace with Colin Welland's oldschool play. I am still undecided whether "The Sound of Music" or "Childe Byron" or "Her Royal Highness. . .?" is the most mindbendingly awful evening I've had in a theater all year, though all three may be contenders not only for worst of the year but also for the worst of the decade.

On the brighter side, 1981 has also been the year of Manchester's "Duchess of Malfi," Brighton's "Brothers Karamazzov," C.P. Taylor's haunting Nazi musical "Good" and at the Court a lyrical Irish "Seaguil" as well as (at the National) John Dexter's superb "Shoemaker's Holiday." All in all,

'Light Wine' Sales Soaring in U.S.

By Sandra Salmans New York Times Service

TEW YORK — The tennis-playing couple lay down their racquets and pick up a bottle. "What a perfect time for your other wine," says the television commercial for Taylor cellars Light Chablis.

of the new light wines, a product low in ad alcohol but evidently soaring in sales. tes of light wine may reach \$20 million for I less than a year on the market. By the end of decade, industry sources say, the category could account for 10 to 15 percent of total wine sales, or 100 million to 150 million gallons of the estimated market of 1.1 billion gallons.

Heady Forecasts

With such heady sales forecasts, winemakers have been racing to get into the light wine business. Leading the pack last March was Beringer, with its Los Hermanos Light. In May, Taylor began an 11-city test-market of its Light Chablis. Sebastiani saw the light in July, with August Sebastiani Light, and Paul Masson followed into test-market with Masson Light and a hefty advertising budget.

Still more light wines are expected early next year, including a light chablis from Almaden. Others, such as Taylor, will be rolled out nationally. Peter Sealey. vice president, marketing, for the Coca-Cola Co.'s Wine Spectrum division, which includes Taylor Cali-fornia Cellars, said: "It will be our key marketing priority in 1982." Advertising dollars will rise accordingly, with commercials running simultaneously on all three television networks three times a day. The target market for the light wines, the wineries

agree, is predominantly female, affluent, well educated, health-conscious and aged between 25 and 49. New Wine Drinkers

Best of all, the market for light wines contains many people who have not previously been wine drinkers. "Only one-third of the people who can drink legally are regular wine drinkers," said Elliott Fine, president of Paul Masson. "This product gives us an opportunity to attract those who are not regular wine customers."

"This is one of the rare occasions when a marketer has a chance to expand a total category, not just can-nibalize existing brands," Sealey said. In its advertising. Taylor is being positioned as a "beverage wine," to be drunk after a tennis match or at a cockial party rather than at the dinner table.

The methods for making light wine vary with the producer. The Wine Spectrum, like most winemakers, picks its grapes at a lower sugar level, before they are fully ripened, thereby lowering the alcohol level when fermented. Masson, on the other hand, harvests fully ripened grapes, then removes some of the alcohol and thus the calories.

While the winemakers have long had the ability to produce light wines, actually doing it required the overturning of federal and California laws. In December, 1979, California's wineries persuaded the state to allow them to produce wine with an alcohol level as low as 7 percent. (Previously, state regulations required a minimum 10 percent alcoholic content.) Then last February, the Wine Spectrum successfully sued in federal court for the right to use the word "light" on labels to describe low-calorie wine.

Low Alcohol Content

Whatever the process, the result is a wine that is slightly below the norm in alcoholic content with about 25 percent fewer calories. A glass of Taylor's Light Chablis, for example, has 57 calories, compared with 76 calories for its regular chablis; it also is 9.4 percent alcohol.

That 19-calorie saving, according to Sealey, who draws on his experience in Coca-Cola's sugar-free soft drink business, is like money in the bank to dieters. Having saved calories with their first drink, he said, "Some people might enjoy an extra glass."

Some wineries suggest that the low alcohol may be as important as low calories. Almaden is proudly her-

alding its new light wine as the "lowest of all." (48 aking its new light wine as the lowest of an, (46 calories a glass and 7 percent alcohol). Sebastian's light wine is advertised as being "inspired by the country wines of Europe," traditionally lower proof.

When it loses calories and alcohol, does a wine lose taste? Sealey, for one, conceded that the light chablis is less full-bodied than the regular. "There's no free

عبدا من المحل

Thursday, December 31 1981-Friday, January 1 1982 **

By Michael Parks Los Augeles Times Service PEKING - China announced Wednesday that it will raise interest rates next year in a move to strengthen its economic reforms and develop the banking system

The Property

The People's Bank of China said that it would raise rates both on deposits and loans with the aim of attracting more funds for economic development and making better use of them.

Although the maximum interest rate on a fixed domestic deposit would still be 7.92 percent a year. this is a considerable improvement

Sudan Debt Refinanced

LONDON - An agreement consolidating and refinancing about 5500 million of Sudan's debt to commercial banks was signed here Wednesday, bankers Morgan Grenfell said as advisers to Sudanese authorities.

The agreement with some 100 banks covers the refinancing of about \$400 million of principal to be repaid over seven years with a three-year grace period. About \$100 million of interest will be repaid over three years with a one-year grace period. The agreement carries an interest rate of 1% points over the London interbank offered rate.

The agreement provides for Sudan, which has external debt of between \$3.5 billion and \$4 billion, to receive a new loan of \$75 million in next year's second quarter. Sudan and the International Monetary Fund reached agreement on a \$220-million standby credit in October; banking sources said formal approval is expected in January. Sudan is also expected to seek rescheduling of its debts to

French Factory Prices Declined in November

Western governments through the Paris Club, the sources said.

PARIS - French industrial wholesale prices fell 0.6 percent in November after a revised increase of 0.8 percent in October, the National Statistics Institute said

The October increase originally was reported as 0.5 percent. The wholesale price index (base 1962) stood at 320.1 in November. 11.6 struments to finance a new power percent higher than a year earlier. plant.

over the 2 or 3 percent Chinese received up to three years ago and more than I percentage point high-er than the present 6.84 percent offered for five-year domestic depo-

Rates Undisclosed

The bank did not disclose the new lending rates in its announcement, but Chinese economists have wanted to double the 5 percent most large industrial enterprises now pay on their loans and to restructure the interest rates that smaller enterprises, rural col-lectives and individuals pay so that they are in accord with the coun-

try's changing priorities.

The New China News Agency quoted bank spokesmen, however, as saying that loans to joint ventures involving foreign partners would be at a higher rate than

The bank also said it would begin taking long-term deposits from Chinese enterprises with surplus funds, which until now bave earned little or no interest and sometimes even been kept as cash

in the company safe.
This will be a significant broadening of the bank's authority to act more like a bank, gathering capital for investment and assessing the cost of this money as a factor in production. Until now, the bank has been more a national treasury, paying the government's bills and printing money.

Economists Urged Move

Chinese economists have been urging the government for more than two years to strengthen the banking system as a prerequisite for economic reforms that are intended to replace administrative direction of the economy with the use of market forces. The readjustment of interest rates, though it goes against the Marxist gram, is an important step toward reflect-ing the true cost of capital.

The new interest rates will be allowed to float within strict limits set by the state council and administered by the People's Bank, but the bank warned all other financial institutions in China that they were obliged to pay the same interest as it on deposits and charge the same interest as it on loans.

In earlier financial moves, China issued several billion dollars' worth of government bonds to help finance the recent budget deficits and draw surplus funds from the economy. It has also experi-mented with the sale of stock to the workers at various enterprises to raise capital for expansion and with the sale of debenture-like in-

Analysts Pick Stocks for '82 With Caution

Worrisome Economy **Decreases Conviction**

By Vartanig G. Vartan

New York Times Service NEW YORK — At the close of 1980, when brokerage houses and investment advisory services were naming their favorite stocks for the coming year, there was a sense of euphoria on Wall Street and a great deal of chatter about "the Reagan bull market."

The Dow Jones industrial average was sprinting toward 1,000, and some picks for 1981 highlighted energy and high-technology issues — all-star performers of the previous 12 months. As it turned out, 1981 was something of a bad year in the market, and many stars came tumbling to earth.

This year, with the economy in a recession, stock pickers are cautious. "The stock market is beset with conflicting views, uncertainty and confusion," according to an appraisal of 1982 prospects issued by Paine Webber Mitchell Hutchins.

A survey of selections by four brokerage firms and two advisory services suggests a certain lack of conviction about

Bache Halsey Stuart Shields cast the widest net, recom-mending its "top 50" equities. Paine Webber selected 26 issues that fit into "10 new growth in-dustries for 1982." The "priori-ty selection list" at Drexel Burnham Lambert contained 25 stocks. The other three lists — compiled by the Merrill Lynch Market Letter, Argus Research, and Standard & Poor's Outlook — averaged 10

In this profusion of investment ideas, only eight stocks were named twice. These were Digital Equipment, Interna-tional Business Machines, Tan-

By Donald Nordberg

Reaters
FRANKFURT — Banks in

West Germany spend the Christ-

mas season acting like department

stores. They have shareholders in

by dressing up their shop windows (profit and loss accounts) and try

to keep the prices of goods held in

inventory (shares and bonds) as

And if business is not going well enough, they hold their major sales, of large shareholdings in

West German industry, a little ear-

Investment analysts and share

dealers term this practice window

dressing, and the exercise this year

of poor bank profits - has been

The high level of interest rates

with an inverse yield curve putting

short-term rates higher than long

term rates has created a negative

interest margin for many banks of

large portions of their credit

The decline of capital market

While the share market has been

generally steady this year, banks are nonetheless using the thin end-of-year trading to boost individual

share prices, a practice known as

The financial package put to-gether for AEG-Telefunken has

cost 24 West German banks and

one Swiss bank a total 240 million

DM in loan repayments this year. Bankers said the loans were ad-

vanced at about 2 percent less than

price grooming.

rates since October has reduced but not eliminated the need to

write down bond portfolios.

- in the second consecutive

lier than planned.

particularly frantic

Eight for 1982 Common Stocks that appear on more than one list of recommended purchases Atlantic Richfield Citicorp — Digital Equipme Hospital Corp. of America — LB.M. — —— 6 12 50%-31% 71%-48% BH, S&P Enterprises __ Schlumberger_ Tandy Corp. __ 16% 28%-15% 82½-49% 39%-20 PW, DB BH, PW BH — Bache Halsey Stuart; PW — Paine Webber Mith Poor's Outlook; ML — The Merrill Lynch Market Letter

dy, Citicorp, Hospital Corp. of America, National Medical En-terprises, Atlantic Richfield,

and Schlumberger.
But stocks geared to consumer spending — a tremendously diverse grouping — ranked as the most favored sector of the market for the coming year.
Thus, Drexel Burnham se-

lected such issues as American Brands, Coca-Cola, Procter & Gamble and Sony. Argus Research picked Dr Pepper, Gil-lette, Brown-Forman Distillers, Sears and Lowe's Companies.

Similarly, Merrill's Market Letter named Allied Stores, Lenox (a manfacturer of china), PepsiCo, Johnson & Johnson, and Albertson's (a supermarket chain). Upjohn and Goodyear Tire & Rubber were among the Outlook's picks. In the specialty retailing sector, Paine Webber named Carter Hawley Hale as its leading choice.
"We expect the stock mar-

ket's top performers during much of 1982 to be rebounders,' stocks that are in a cyclical recovery phase and that consists mainly of the equities of housing and consumerspending companies," stated Argus Research. The advisory service also liked companies in such industries as chemicals and capital equipment that are attuned to economic cycles.

On Wall Street, the prevailing view about the new year is that the stock market, reflecting

W. German Banks: Hectic End to an Off Year

the current economic downturn, will perform better in the second half than in the first. Stock picks for any year, of

course, offer no guarantee of investment success. In its forecast a year ago, Merrill's Mar-ket Letter included RCA and Mobil among its selections. But both issues plunged in 1981. Two other choices, Time Inc. and the U.S. Steel Corp., scored

brisk gains.
IBM was selected by the Outlook as one of "10 stocks for action in 1981." But shares of the data-processing giant lost ground in response to declining

This time around, IBM was selected by Bache and Merrill Lynch. The latter firm projected earnings gains of 17 percent annually over the next five years for IBM and, furthermore, said that higher profits in 1982 could lead to the first dividend increase since 1978.

Long-term growth prospects for the personal computer helped to fuel Paine Webber's enthusiasm for Tandy. "We see this market as one of the truly pervasive ones of the decade. the brokerage firm said. In this same area of consumer-elec-tronic hardware, Paine Webber mentioned Commodore International, conceding that this is 'a more speculative idea."

"More exciting than the consumer-electronic hardware op-portunity is the emerging busi-

ness of providing electronically icated softwear: entertainment education, news, and so forth," the firm noted. It picked Warner Communications as "the single best positioned company to reap the rewards of the video revolution." Other consumer-oriented choices are Reeves Commu cations and Harte-Hanks Com-

Dow Predictions

It is one thing to select favorite stocks for the coming year, but how will the Dow industrial average perform?

Mitchell & Co., corporate strategy consultants based in Cambridge, Mass., said it sees the likelihood of the Dow taking "a significant dip" in early 1982 but moving higher for the year as a whole

"The industrial average could drop as low as 750 in the first quarter and then hit its high for the year, possibly around 1,000, sometime in the second half," said Carol Bruckner Coles, a vice presi-dent at Mitchell.

She named her choices for the four top-performing com-ponents in the 30-stock average as Exxon, Texaco, United Technologies, and Minnesota Mining & Manufacturing and added that these issues could show price gains averaging 25 percent for the year.

Preussag's sharp share price rise

WestLB also sold its 25-percent

stake in Philipp Holzmann to

Commerzbank, which then resold

nearly all the stake to Hochtief AG

Commerzbank also sold the rest

Commerzbank nevertheless has

decided to omit a dividend for the

second consecutive year and, with its 600-million-DM exposure in Poland, little or no profit will be

domestic borrowers will most likely end the year at \$15.3 billion, 93

percent of the gross national prod-

about for a country that posted the

fastest economic growth rate in the

late 1970s of any member of the European Economic Community.

thing of a mirage, having been achieved as it was by the stimula-tive effects of the sharp increases

in the government deficit.

The growth rate proved some-

"We have borrowed to sustain

our standard of living," said Der-mott M. Sugrue, chief economist at the Bank of Ireland. "It's all a

question of consumption being too

on a draconian cure that consists

of raising taxes and reducing the

growth in public spending. In addition, he is striving to hold wage

Although some progress on the

wage front has been recorded, the

toughest part is yet to come. Ire-land resembles Britain in its tough,

craft-oriented trade union struc-

ture, which has helped produce some of the same inefficiency that

Mr. FitzGerald's razor-thin margin

in the Irish Parliament, the Dail,

will remain and how long his Fine Gael-Labor coalition will remain

intact. Economic growth has al-

Another uncertainty is how long

rate of inflation.

plagues Britain.

ses_substantially below the

Mr. FitzGerald has embarked

This represents a startling turn-

posted this year, analysts say.

Hard Times Follow Irish Growth

of its Kaufhof holding (2.3 per-

cent) earlier this year to Union Bank of Switzerland.

for a fairly substantial fee.

Uniroyal Unions Back 2d Set of Concessions to a 5-day, 40-hour week. This summer, the Goodyear local in Topeka, Kan., made concessions in longstanding work rules and

practices that would increase pro-

ductivity. Goodyear said that the concessions "would assure an \$80

million expansion of the same plant for production of radial truck tires."

NEW YORK — Prices on the New York Stock Exchange closed higher Wednesday thanks to a midday rally that faded by the

The Dow Jones industrial average rose as much as 9.60 points by

mid-afternoon, its first significant

movement of the week, but then pulled back and closed up 4.85 at 873.10. Advances led declines by an 8-to-6 margin, and volume widened to some 42.96 million shares from the 35.30 million traded

The market still has some un-

We won't have any decent rally

finished business on the down

side," said Newton Zinder of E.F.

Hutton, explaining the fizzling of

in the stock market until the public gets back in," said John Smith of Fahnestock & Co.

In corporate news, Supreme Court Chief Justice Warren Burger

Wednesday denied a Mobil request to block a lower court deci-

sion that the company's intended

takeover of Marathon Oil violated

antitrust laws. Justice Burger said

Mobil would have to seek relief in

lower courts. But he left open the

possibility of a Supreme Court re-

view of the case. Mobil said it would take its case to the U.S.

Court of Appeals.
On the NYSE floor, Duke Pow-

er was the most active NYSE-list-ed issue following a block of 3.34 million shares. On a share basis,

that was second largest block in

NYSE history, exceeded only by a 5.25 million-share block of American Motors on March 14, 1972.

part of 3.75 million shares issued to Salomon Brothers in exchange

for a maximum of \$125 million of

the utility's first and refunding

mortgage bonds owned by Salo-

Technology stocks came on

strong in the afternoon because of

bargain hunting. IBM, the second

most active issue, rose 114 to 5714

Digital Equipment 11/8 to 861/4,

Honeywell 4 to 701/2, Storage

Technology 11/4 to 35% and

Burroughs % to 34%

The Duke block transaction was

Tuesday.

the rally attempt.

NYSE Rally

Falls Short

By Phillip H. Wiggins New York Times Service
NEW YORK — The willingnes

of all 10 union locals at Uniroyal to submit to their members a new contract that calls for \$54.9 million in pay and benefit concessions is the latest effort in the U.S. rubber industry to offset the decline in

tire sales to auto manufacturers. On Sunday, three locals in Uniroyal's chemical operations plant in Naugatuck, Conn., ratified the United Rubber Workers' tentative agreement, reached Dec. 19 with Uniroyal management. A Uniroyal spokesman said Tuesday that the agreements were "part of the company's program to insure its long-term financial viability." Richard Freedman, an analyst

with Rooney, Pace, said he thought that Uniroyal could survive for now. "But five or 10 years from now," he added, "I think there will be one tire company in the United States - Goodyear. The unions want to stretch out

the jobs as long as they can be stretched out." Mr. Freedman said. "Better a low-paying job than a no-paying job." Foreign tire fac-tories, he added, were "much more modern" and their workers "much more productive." Under the three-year union mas-

ter contract for the rubber industry that expires in April, and before the most recent concessions, wages and benefits would have gone up 47 percent, industry analysts said. Michelin, the only major foreign

tire company with plants in the United States, is not covered by the union contract. Industry analysts said that gives Michelin a big advantage in work rules and cost If ratified by the locals, the

Uniroyal agreement would be the second round of concessions achieved by the company with both union and nonunion personnel. Eighteen months ago, the un-ion and Uniroyal agreed to a pay and benefits reduction of about 13 percent. Including pay and benefits cuts for nonunion personnel, Uniroyal said that those reductions saved about \$40 million.

Other tire manufacturers also have won concessions from employees as they struggle with the depression in the auto industry.
In Akron, Ohio, workers at
Goodyear Tire & Rubber, Fire-

stone Tire & Rubber and General Tire & Rubber have negotiated contract concessions in efforts to save jobs in face of the auto slump. In late September, workers at Firestone and Goodyear in Akron approved concessions in wages and working conditions. The Fire-stone concessions included \$1-anhour wage cuts for all jobs, elimination of piecework rates for rubof skilled-trade classifications.

At Goodyear, workers approved concessions in wages, benefits and work rules in exchange for a company plan to build a plant to make air-suspension springs in the Ak-TOO AFCA.

In October, the union local at General Tire's Akron truck-tire plant voted to change the work week from a 6-day, 36-hour week,

ades of poverty and emigration.

persistent emigration, a slow drain

that left the country with the low-

est population density of any in the Common Market.

ful that Mr. FitzGerald's cuts are

to include investment. Investment

in Ireland, which totals 30 percent

of the gross national product, is

widely regarded as the key to breaking with the past. Generous

subsidies from the Industrial De-

velopment Authority-Ireland lure

To help maintain productive in-

restment, commercial banks have

been informally restricting con-

sumer loans, in accordance with

the fastest population growth, an astonishing 1.5-percent annual

rate. By most calculations, eco-

nomic growth of about 4 percent

annually would be needed just to

keep unemployment from rising further. That does not seem likely.

Ireland is the EEC country with

foreign manufacturers.

Thus it has been especially pain-

European Gold Markets

Lunkum Zurich Peris (12,5 kile)

Gold Options (prices in \$/02.) Feb. May Aug. 13.50-16.50 7.00- 9.00 ----19:00-22:00 13:00-16:00 7:00-10:00 4:00- 6:00

est priority. In the past, even premiers with far larger parliamentary majorities have felt compelled to Valeurs White Weld S.A. keep the economy expanding fast, 1, Quai du Mont-Blanc 1211 Geneva 1, Switzerland Tel. 31 0251 - Telex 28305 at all costs -- motivated by dec-Until the economic growth of the 1970s, Ireland had suffered

European Options Exchange 262721 AMSTERDAM Toles 14596 EOE GOLD OPTIONS Feb. May 50.00 a 31.00 21.00 a 16.00 a 7.00 12.50 a 22.00 a 33.00 b 65.00 42.00 34.50

PORTINAX DEVELOPMENT LIMITED Bid: U.S. \$1.85, Asked: U.S. \$2.10. As of date: December 28, 1981 J. STROEVE & CO. (Est. 1818) Members Amsterdom Stock Exchange Kerkstraat 363 - 1017 HW Amsterdom The Netherlands Tel.: 243075 - Telex: 16396

ATES

Interbank exchange rates for Dec. 30, 1981, excluding bank service charges.

Notice is hereby given that the rate of interest for the period 24th December 1981 to 24th June 1982 has been fixed at the rate of

16%% per annum.

U.S. \$5,000,000 FEDERATIVE REPUBLIC OF BRAZIL

FLOATING RATE BONDS DUE 1984

The Fiscal Agent
KREDIETBANK S.A. LUXEMBOURGEOISE

Weekly net asset value



on January 1, 1980: U.S. \$66.42 on December 28, 1981: U.S. \$90.70

Listed on the Amsterdam Stock Exchange

Information: Pierson, Heldring & Pierson N.V., Herengracht 214, 1016 BS Amsterdam.

Tokyo Market Analysts See '82 Stock Average of 9,000 TOKYO - Many Japanese securities analysts believe the mar-

ket average on the Tokyo Stock Exchange will approach 9,000 by the end of 1982, from the 1981 closing of 7,681.84. They said Wednesday that the average, which began 1981 at 7,150,95, will rise to between 8,200 and 8,400 by April, aided by a

decline in interest rates both in Japan and abroad and by the yen's recovery against the U.S. dollar. They said that after a mid-year adjustment, the average may rise

further because the world economy is expected to turn upward in the second half. The average's 1981 high was 8,019.14. Analysts said foreign investors are expected to become major movers in boosting the market next year. They believe that overseas investors - on the sidelines in recent months - will return to the market and become increasingly active in the second half.

A few analysts, however, are more pessimistic and believe the average will not rise beyond the 8,400 level in 1982. They cited negative factors such as trade friction with the United States and EEC, a high level of new capital issues and uncertainty about the U.S. economy and U.S. interest rates.

The Bank of Japan said in a recent report a mild business recovery is likely to get under way in developing nations in the second half of 1982. It said recovery will follow a stabilization of crude oil prices and other goods in general, falling interest rates and nearly completed international inventory adjustments.

Many analysts and economists agree that the Japanese economy will pick up in the second half and that corporate business performance will be improved markedly.

Boom Seen in Japanese Robotics

TOKYO — Japan's robot indus-try, backed by rising demand and government aid, will expand much faster in the 1980s than the industry itself now anticipates, Bache Halsey Stuart Shields predicts.

The prediction is made in a 42-page report entitled "Japanese Ro-botics: The Takeoff," to be released next week. Bache forecasts Japan's robot

market will grow 35 to 40 percent each year through 1985 — a tempo faster than the 29.9 percent growth rate projected by the Japan Industrial Robot Association. "We think the industry associa-tion's 1980-1985 growth rate pro-

jection is conservative and expect that an increasing number of ap-plications, marginal changes in anit prices of robots, including tensory perception, speed, etc., will lead actual growth to surpass in-dustry estimates substantially," the

report says.

The association apparently has erred on the side of caution, it adds, saying that the group's long-term projection made in November, 1980, underestimated output n that year by 17 percent. In the view of Bache analysts,

exports also will expand. Exports, now only 2 percent of total ship-ments by the Japanese robot industry, will account for about 20 percent by 1990, it says. Though Japan currently leads

manufacturers has grown to about 150 - five times the number in the United States - the Japanese industry is still in the takeoff stage, the report says. A wide variety of producers now

crowd the market, including such giant companies as Hitachi, Toshiba and Honda and precision instrument manufacturers such as Fujitsu Fanuc and heavy machinery companies such as Kawasaki Heavy Industries. They are bound to turn out far more robots in the future to meet growing demand both in Japan and other countries, Bache predicts.

Bache offers a number of explaations for its bullish view. For one thing, the difference in

the costs of robots and human workers has been narrowing each year — a trend Bache says will continue. In 1971, the average price of a playback robot was 11.8 million yen (\$53,200) a year, while the labor cost was 1.12 million year. By 1979, according to the report, the difference had narrowed to 11 million yen for a playback robot and 3.23 million yen to keep a

worker on the payroll. The difference in the ratio theoretically indicates that the cost of a robot could be covered in about three and a half years," it

For another, an aging of the country's work force, the rising level of education and a subsethe world in the production and quent change in job preferences

robots to keep up productivity.

"Over the long term," the report says, "the aging trend is going to intensify the labor shortage, and we feel that management will increasingly see the advantages of employing robots to prevent dec-lines in labor-intensive industries." Japan's lifetime employment system will work to the advantage robot makers by making it easier for companies to bring robots into factories without causing fric-

tion with unions, the report says. Another sign pointing to the fast growth of the industry, in Bache's view, is official support. The gov-ernment, foreseeing a drop in the number of young workers in the manufacturing sector, has been providing special low-interest loans to smaller companies for im-

proving facilities.

And such government agencies as the Ministry of International Trade and Industry, the Science and Technology Agency and Japan Development Bank have been involved in planning wider use of ro-bots. MITI, for example, is aiming to throw the results of all research into a project to build an un-manned factory by 1985 with the cooperation of 21 robot manufac-

We foresee exports rising in the future to account for a greater weight of domestic production as with a new corporate structure, one which Mr. Friderichs said will research and development efforts on increasing robot intelligence leading to the development of sales of robots and the number of . are likely to turn management to more complex robots," Bache says.

when few banks enjoyed an interest margin of 2 percent. In addition, AEG's share price has fallen by around 30 DM since the end of 1980. The 25 banks hold half of

AEG's capital, following the capital reorganization early in 1980, so this will mean substantial share write-downs this year, though less than a year ago.

the going market rate at a time

Poland is also a major consideration in drawing up this year's accounts, bankers say. Major West German banks will be setting up either special reserves for Polish exposure or writing off some portion of their outstanding credit To cover these costs, banks have taken a wide variety of measures to boost income, including the transfers of stakes in Philipp Holzmann, Prenssag, Bilfinger und Berger Bau and, earlier in the year,

Kanfhof. Hans Friderichs, management board spokesman of Dresdner Bank, recently said write-downs would be substantially less than last year. He said this was one reason Dresdner now expects to pay a dividend on this year's results, though the stock market had ex-

Deutsche Bank, the country's largest commercial bank, has been mostly unaffected by the year-end flurry. In the first 10 months of the year, it posted a 20-percent rise in operating profits, after a 25-per-cent rise in the comparable 1980

But Deutsche Bank, like other banks, still faces AEG losses and the decision on handling the Polish

As a result, stock market specu

lation that it would raise its dividend from the 10 DM paid on 1980 results has been dampened. Dresdner has seen some of the biggest changes. The board mem-ber responsible for precious metals and money markets, Hans-Joachim Schreiber, is leaving the bank at the end of the year, and

of its gold position. Last week. Dresdner said it was transferring its 50-percent interest in the construction company Bilf-inger und Berger to a holding com-pany, half-owned by Dresdner and half by foreign investors.

Dresdner has hedged, at a loss, all

Analysts say the move will allow Dresdner to book the profit on the sale in its accounts this year, inchiding the difference between the price it had Billinger valued at on its books, and the price it will pay, through the holding company, for reacquiring the stake.

The transaction had a stock exchange value of about 130 million DM. Dresdner's profit on the transaction is estimated at 60- to-Drescher also recently sold its

31-percent interest in the fishing and restaurant group Nordsee Deutsche Hochseefischerei. It has also taken a shareholding in the consumer credit bank Noris Bank and is taking steps to pare the losssubsidiary Deutsche Länderbank. Dresdner will also enter 1982

emphasize the group, rather than the parent bank. Westdentsche Landesbank has also been actively trying to read-

this year (reaching a peak of 229.50 DM in the fall after a low new management board chairman. Friedl Neuber and is planning to raise about 1 billion DM in new of 124.50 DM early in the year), capital, probably early next year. has led some analysts to estin the bank received more than 400 WestLB's profits have been parmillion DM from the transaction.

ticularly hard-hit, due to decisions dating back several years to finance long-term, fixed-rate lending with short-term and hence billion DM of the bank's credits thus produce a negative interest margin.

Although WestLB has a strict disposing of its 40-percent interest in the metals company Preussag.

By Steven Rattner

olicy of concurrent refinancing, the bank expects several years to pass before the current loan portfolio can be retired. To help offset such loan losses, the bank is

New York Times Service DUBLIN - As in past years, Christmas shoppers this season thronged the sidewalks of this cap-ital city, particularly the increas-ingly fashionable areas below the languid River Liffey. Switzers, the dominant depart-

ment store, was cutlined with 3,000 electric lights. Still more appealing were the 19th-century facades of Brown, Thomas & Co., a large department store, and such smaller shops as T.J. Callaghan & Co. and Saddlers.

But this year, the window shoppers were not buying. After a decade of strong economic growth, the Irish economy has gone sour.

Premier Garret FitzGerald, in a

harsh speech, recently told his citizens that "an economic and financial crisis more grave than any that this state has previously faced" required a sharp reduction in living standards and budget austerity Mr. FitzGerald, a former eco-

nomics lecturer, was hardly exag-gerating. Unemployment has risen to 11 percent, inflation passed 23 percent the other day and the bal-ance-of-payments deficit will reach \$2.2 billion in 1981, equivalent to three months' merchandise ex-

Perhaps most dramatically, gov-

\$2.6 billion a government	this year.	All told	, the

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U.S. COMMODITY PRICES Chicago Futures Dec. 30, 1981 US T. BILLS 6.14'm 6.29 6.4574 6.5674 6.6773 6.6773 6.64 6.79 +00% 10+ 10+ 10+ 10+ 700+ 700+ 3 of 180 pct 3 15 59 H 3 11 59-18 14 59-14 15 59-14 12 59-14 12 59-14 12 59-14 12 59-14 12 59-14 18.98 18.70 19.60 19.32 20.15 19.98 20.75 20.53 20.85 20.76 20.95 20.76 21.25 21.25 21.35 71.40 —,109 —,09 —,95 +,94 21.65 21.65 21.65 New York Futures 55.62 \$6.22 55.20 **London Metals Market** (Figures in storike per metric ton) (Silvor in pence per troy ounce) 57.40 57.85 54.90 55.05 54.90 54.95 54.75 54.90 56.10 56.10 56.50 56.50 56.25 56.30 58.75 98.75 spot
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3 months 867.00 977.00 8.350.00 7,950.00 361.90 375.80 466.59 476.50 425.00 441.00 589.00 613.50 363.00 376.50 466.00 476.00 421.00 437.00 591.00 616.06 2,940.00 **London Commodities** 171.75 174.00 174.75 180.50 N.A. N.T. 190.25 1.120 1.131 1,134 1,143 1,143 1,152 1,169 1,175 1,130 1,132 1,135 1,135 1,155 1,171 1,181 1,139 1,140 1,138 1,148 1,158 1,170 1,175 International Monetary Market 1,151 1,145 1,136 1,152 1,142 00 27100 20.00 125.00 221.00 24.00 25 25.00 125.75 24.00 26.55 26.50 27.75 24.00 26.55 26.50 27.75 27.00 27. 324.00 326.25 324.75 318.50 312.75 309.00 N.T. N.T. FRENCH FRANC 5 per frenc; 1 point equois \$0.0067 17450 .17450 .17450 .17450 .17600 Paris Commodities 1,510 1,515 1,950 1,955 1,965 1,960 2,615 2,025 2,030 2,040 2,030 2,040 2,045 2,070 2,046 2,070 1,040 2,070 1,040 2,070 -- 13 -- 15 -- 19 Unch. Unch. Unch. -- 10 -- 15 /en; 1 point equate seamer. .00611 .00423 .004 .00498 .00704 .0046 sales 3,785. day's open int 13,152 up 170. SWISS FRANC 5 per fruit: 1 pcint equats \$4,0001 Mer fruit: 1 pcint equats \$4,0001 Mer fruit: 1 pcint equats \$4,0001 Jon ,585 ,022 ,088 ,5473 Sep ,5870 +21 Dec ,5880 ,5891 ,5893 Prev. sales 3,703. Prev. day's open int 10,536, up 252. N.T. 1,229 1,227 N.T. N.T. N.T. N.T. N.T. 125 N.T. N.T. N.T. N.T. - 10 - 2 - 1 - 1 + 4 **Toronto Stocks** Closing Prices, Dec. 29, 1981 | 126 Petro Con | 1235 Phonix Oli | 1235 Phonix Quotations in Canadian tunés, All quotes cents unless marked S High Low Close Ch'ee

Montreal Stocks

Closing Prices, Dec. 29, 1981

Total Sales 235,573 shares.

Canadian Indexes

Dec. 36, 1781

High Low Class Ch'98

SA44 24 to 24 to 18 S11 to 11 to 11

Previous 331,39 1,934.68

12.78 13.06 11.25 11.47 13.45 13.90 14.49 12.80 13.15 13.30 13.52 13.65 13.95 14.57 -06 -07 -09 -05 -05 -05 +06 Prev day's other in ORAMS I JUI CE. 15,800 ths. J cents a Jon 12 Mar 12 Jul 12 Sep 12 Jul 12 Sep 12 Jun 17 Adar 17 Prev day's open 1 74.65 75.55 76.00 76.55 81.10 81.55 84.85 85.70 80.65 90.65 78.70 75.65 78.35 77.25 79.90 78.85 81.20 80.65 83.70 63.10 B5.35 85.65 85.25 # frey or. | \$21.2 | \$29.6 | \$29.6 | \$29.6 | \$29.6 | \$29.6 | \$29.6 | \$29.6 | \$29.6 | \$29.6 | \$29.6 | \$29.6 | \$29.6 | \$29.6 | \$29.6 | \$29.6 | \$29.6 | \$29.6 | \$29.6 | \$29.6 | \$29.6 | \$29.6 | \$29.6 | \$29.6 | \$29.6 | \$29.6 | \$29.6 | \$29.6 | \$29.6 | \$29.6 | \$29.6 | \$29.6 | \$29.6 | \$29.6 | \$29.6 | \$29.6 | \$29.6 | \$29.6 | \$29.6 | \$29.6 | \$29.6 | \$29.6 | \$29.6 | \$29.6 | \$29.6 | \$29.6 | \$29.6 | \$29.6 | \$29.6 | \$29.6 | \$29.6 | \$29.6 | \$29.6 | \$29.6 | \$29.6 | \$29.6 | \$29.6 | \$29.6 | \$29.6 | \$29.6 | \$29.6 | \$29.6 | \$29.6 | \$29.6 | \$29.6 | \$29.6 | \$29.6 | \$29.6 | \$29.6 | \$29.6 | \$29.6 | \$29.6 | \$29.6 | \$29.6 | \$29.6 | \$29.6 | \$29.6 | \$29.6 | \$29.6 | \$29.6 | \$29.6 | \$29.6 | \$29.6 | \$29.6 | \$29.6 | \$29.6 | \$29.6 | \$29.6 | \$29.6 | \$29.6 | \$29.6 | \$29.6 | \$29.6 | \$29.6 | \$29.6 | \$29.6 | \$29.6 | \$29.6 | \$29.6 | \$29.6 | \$29.6 | \$29.6 | \$29.6 | \$29.6 | \$29.6 | \$29.6 | \$29.6 | \$29.6 | \$29.6 | \$29.6 | \$29.6 | \$29.6 | \$29.6 | \$29.6 | \$29.6 | \$29.6 | \$29.6 | \$29.6 | \$29.6 | \$29.6 | \$29.6 | \$29.6 | \$29.6 | \$29.6 | \$29.6 | \$29.6 | \$29.6 | \$29.6 | \$29.6 | \$29.6 | \$29.6 | \$29.6 | \$29.6 | \$29.6 | \$29.6 | \$29.6 | \$29.6 | \$29.6 | \$29.6 | \$29.6 | \$29.6 | \$29.6 | \$29.6 | \$29.6 | \$29.6 | \$29.6 | \$29.6 | \$29.6 | \$29.6 | \$29.6 | \$29.6 | \$29.6 | \$29.6 | \$29.6 | \$29.6 | \$29.6 | \$29.6 | \$29.6 | \$29.6 | \$29.6 | \$29.6 | \$29.6 | \$29.6 | \$29.6 | \$29.6 | \$29.6 | \$29.6 | \$29.6 | \$29.6 | \$29.6 | \$29.6 | \$29.6 | \$29.6 | \$29.6 | \$29.6 | \$29.6 | \$29.6 | \$29.6 | \$29.6 | \$29.6 | \$29.6 | \$29.6 | \$29.6 | \$29.6 | \$29.6 | \$29.6 | \$29.6 | \$29.6 | \$29.6 | \$29.6 | \$29.6 | \$29.6 | \$29.6 | \$29.6 | \$29.6 | \$29.6 | \$29.6 | \$29.6 | \$29.6 | \$29.6 | \$29.6 | \$29.6 | \$29.6 | \$29.6 | \$29.6 | \$29.6 | \$29.6 | \$29.6 | \$29.6 | \$29.6 | \$29.6 | \$29.6 | \$29.6 | \$29.6 | \$29.6 | \$29.6 | \$29.6 | \$29.6 | \$29.6 | \$29.6 | \$29.6 | \$29.6 | \$29.6 | \$29.6 | \$29.6 | \$29.6 | \$29.6 | \$29.6 | \$29.6 | \$29.6 | \$29.6 | \$29.6 | \$29.6 | \$29.6 | \$29.6 | \$29.6 | \$29.6 | \$29.6 | \$29.6 | \$29.6 | \$29.6 | \$29.6 | \$29.6 | \$29.6 | \$29.6 | \$29.6 | \$29.6 | \$29.6 | \$29.6 | \$29.6 | \$29.6 | \$29.6 | \$29.6 | \$29.6 | \$ Cash Prices F00D5
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WASHINGTON - The United States has dropped its objections industrial nations, according to The U.S. trade representative,

bar Canada from the meeting, scheduled for Jan. 14 to 16, beand gas production from the cur-

United States, Japan and the 10 members of the nomic Community. The talks were proposed at last nomic conference of seven nations in Ottawa.

INTERIM REPORT TO SHAREHOLDERS FOR THE HALF YEAR PERIOD ENDED 30TH SEPTEMBER, 1981

Interim Dividend

The unaudited group profit attributable to shareholders of the Company, for the six months ended 30th September, 1981 amounted to HK\$340.9 million, representing an increase of 256% over HK\$95.7 million achieved in respect of the same period in the previous year. Net operating profit improved by 240% to HK\$215.0 million from HK\$63.2 million and profits attributable to extraordinary items were HK\$185.2 million and profits attributable to extraordinary items were HK\$125.9 million and profits attributable to extraordinary items were HK\$125.9 million against HK\$32.5 million. Earnings per Ordinary share, based on the net operating profit before extraordinary items, were 15.9 cents, up 5.5 cents or 53% from an adjusted 10.4 cents achieved in the corresponding period of last year. Half Year Results (Unaudited)

Six months ended 30th September 1980 HK\$ Million Operating Profit Share of Operating Profits of Associated Companies 147.4 55.0 67.<u>6</u> Net Operating Profit for the period 215.0 63.2 Extraordinary items Profits attributable to shareholders 125.9 32.5 340.9 95.7 of the Company Earnings per Ordinary share (1980 — as adjusted for . 15.9 cents the one-for-five bonus issue) 10.4 cents

The Board has declared an interim dividend of 4.5 cents per Ordinary share, payable on 21st January, 1982 to shareholders on record as at 15th January, 1982. This represents an increase of 36% over the adjusted interim dividend of 3.3 cents paid in respect of the equivalent period last year. Register of Members

The Register of Members will be closed from 6th January to 15th January, 1982, both days inclusive, and in order to qualify for the interim dividend all transfers, accompanied by the relevant share certificates, should be lodged with the Company's Registrars, Central Registration Hong Kong Limited, not later than 4:00 p.m. on 5th January, 1982.

January, 1982.

Highlights

During the period under review and to the date of this Interim Report, a total of 8 vessels (built between the years 1964 to 1976) were disposed of at a profit. Newbuildings delivered include three medium-size tankers, one large, two handy-size and one Panamax bulk carriers for which charters have been secured.

The acquisition of a further 10% interest in The Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf & Godown Company, Limited ("Wharf"), according to the proposal announced in May 1980, was completed as of 1st October, 1981, increasing the Group's holding in Wharf to 45%.

as of 1st October, 1981, increasing the Group's holding in Wharf to 45%.

Wharf's interim announcement reported a total profit of HK\$255.0 million and an operating profit of HK\$117.7 million being a 27.3% growth for the half year period to 30th June, 1981. Total operating profit for 1981 was forecast to be not less than HK\$300 million, an increase of 32.9% from 1980.

On 25rd November, 1981 proposals were announced for the merger of the Company with Wharf by means of a Scheme of Arrangement under the Companies Ordinance. The Directors recommended acceptance of these proposals as being in the best interests of the Company shareholders. After the announcement, a change in the proposals was approved by the Board of Wharf which effectively meant that a material delay was to be introduced before the shareholders of Wharf were to pronounce on the scheme. In the light thereof, the principal shareholder withdrew his support of the proposals and your Board, after due consideration, concluded that the merger scheme could not proceed.

proceed.

Forecast for the full year

The Directors forecast that, in the absence of unforeseen circumstances, the profits attributable to shareholders, before extraordinary items, for the year ending \$1st March, 1982 will amount to not less than HK\$445 million and that the total recurrent dividend per Ordinary share on the increased capital will not be less than that paid in the year 1980/81.

By Order of the Board WORLD-WIDE SECRETARIES LIMITED Secretaries Hong Kong, 18th December, 1981.



CROSSWORD. Edited by Eugene T. Maleska

ACROSS 1 January happening

5 Verona's river 10 Gave cause for 14 Famed Scottish reformer 15 Scrooge or

Harpagon 16 "Kiss Me 17 Suffix with Israel 18 Feudal

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31 Part of B.P.O.E. 35 Norse god 36 Italian thespians 38 Gene material

39 L.B.J.'s dream 42 Kind of dog or foot 43 "New Girl

musical 44 Agrippina's 45 Disdain

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BUDAPEST

CHICAGO

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ISTANBUL

LIMA LISBON

LAS PALMAS

HONG KONG

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SYDNEY

TELAVIV TOKYO TUNIS VENICE VIENNA WARSAW

ADVERTISEMENT

INTERNATIONAL FUNDS

December 31, 1981

ALLIANCE INTLe/o Bk of Bermuda.Berm. -- (d)Alliance Intl.SRsvs.(\$1) 127ct

BRITANNIA, PO Box 27, St. Heller. Jersey
— (w) Universal Growth Fund.... 991c
— (w) High Interest Sterling...... 270.60xd

BANK JULIUS BAER & Co Utd
— (d) Boerband
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CAPITAL INTERNATIONAL

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| Europa-Valor |
| Pacific-Valor |

DIT INVESTMENT FRANKFURT
-+(d) Concentro
---(d) Ins'l Rantenfond.......

FIDELITY PO Box 670, Homilton, Be
— Inn: American Volues Common
— Inn: American Volues Common
— Inn: American Volues Common
— Inn: Fidelity Australia Fund
— Inn: Fidelity Ports of Telegraphy
— Inn: Fidelity Inn: Seas. Tr

GT.MANAGEMENT (UK) LTD
— (w) Berry Pac. Fd. LM.
— (w) G.T. Asia Fund.
— (d 1 G.T. Bond Fund.
— (w) G.T. Dollar Fund.
— (d 1 G.T. Linvestment Fund.

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—+(w) Lloyds Int'l Growth SF 645.50
—+(w) Lloyds Int'l Income SF 261.00

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WASHINGTON ZURICH

potations shown below are supplied by the Funds listed vands whose quotes are based on issue prices. The follow cate frequency of quotations supplied for the jHT:(d)—nonthly;(f)—regularly;(f)—irregularly

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International Gold Fund .

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21 Half a sawbuck

22 Silent sufferer

13 Repudiate

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59 Silicate

60 Footfall

MAYBE BY 1984 THEY U I CALLED THE OLYMPIC WE'LL BE READY! E COMMITTEE ...THERE'S NO CHANGE THEIR A EVENT CALLED "THE MINDS... N DOWNHILL SUPPER DISH U \mathbf{T} В. GET DRESSED, KID, WE'LL GO TO LIFE IS SO FIRST IT WAS THE TIMES SQUAREAND WATCH THE EXCITING!!! SUPER BONL' AND BIG BALL COME DOWN! NOW THIS! DRESS DRESS

SHE DID? SHE DID! SHE DIDN'T! SHE DIDN'T?





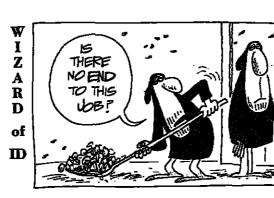












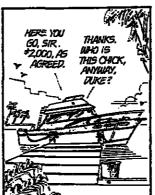


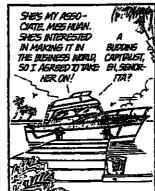




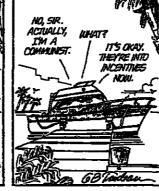


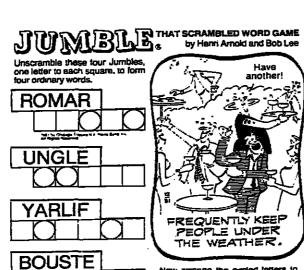






DENNIS THE MENACE



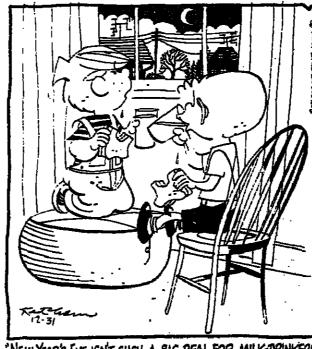


Print answer here: Yesterday's Jumbles ENTRY PANDA DEVOUR HITHER Answer This will help if you're badly tired for driving—A RETREAD

Now arrange the carded letters to form the surphise answer, as sug-

Imprimé par P.1.O. - 1. Boulevard New 75018 Paris





New Year's Eve isn't such a big deal for milk-drinkers"

BOOKS_

EVERY SECRET THING

By Patricia Hearst with Alvin Moscow. 466 pp. \$17.95. Doubleday, Garden City, New York, N.Y. 11530.

Reviewed by Jonathan Yardley

NO doubt it will come as a surprise to many readers, but Patricia Hearst has written a very good book. With the professional assistance of Alvin Moscow, she has put together a clean narrative that begins in the sunlight of her happy, privileged childhood, plunges quickly into the long darkness that followed her kidnaphings that the Samkionean I hearting. ping by the Symbionese Liberation Army, and emerges at last into the light with President Carter's commutation of her seven-year prison sen-

Obviously she is not without her ul-terior motives for assembling this long chronicle; she wants to clear her name once and for all, to regain the public sympathy that was hers until the day she was photographed carrying a gun while participating in a California bank robbery. But though she is entitled to sympathy, she refuses to grovel or beg for it. The strongest suit of her or beg for it. The strongest state of me book — and it has many — is its calm, insistent candor; this is what it was like, she is saying, and she asks only that she be judged on the facts as she presents them.

Try to imagine what happened to this bright, pretty, lively, 19-year-old girl. Almost completely without political interest, a student at Berkely largely because her fiance was there, she was abducted from her apartment on the evening of Feb. 4, 1974, shoved into the trunk of an automobile, driv-en off into the night, then dragged into a house and heaved into a closet. She stayed there 57 days, blindfolded:

"The inside of that closet stank. I was alone there with a stale, musty odor of body sweat and filfth. For all the air circulating in there, I might as well have been in an underground cof-fin. Curled up, I lay there in a corner, weeping. Tears flowed of their own accord, soaking my blindfold and run-

ful, pervading smell, I cringed in fear. Never had I felt so degraded, so much in the power of others, so vulnerable. What made it worse was that I could not figure out these people who had abducted me. My first impression was simply that they were crazy, insane."

Coercive Persuasion

That first impression was correct, though for a while Hearst — under the pressure of what the shrinks call "coercive persuasion," or blackmail came to fall under their spell. The "army" that had taken it upon itself to liberate the United States from the capitalist pigs consisted of eight peo-ple: Cinque Mtume, the black "gener-al field marshal of the Symbionese Liberation Army," and his seven worshipful white followers, most notable and notorious among them Bill and Emily Harris, a.k.a. Teko and Yolan-

That was it: eight certifiable zanies, skulking about from "safehouse" to "safehouse," squeezing out a marginal existence on such funds as they could beg, borrow or "expropriate," mean and loathsome creatures who would never have been heard from had they not kidnapped the daughter of one of America's wealthiest and most prominent familes. Patty Hearst was their ticket to headlines and air time, and they cashed her in for all she was worth. For her part, she decided that the wisest course would be to submit to the demands of ber captors and to pretend to be converted to their scrambled ideology.

Sex was among those demands

(though not as frequently as the pub-lic suspected) and she submitted to it: "I lay there like a rag doll, my mind a million miles away. It was all so mechanical and then it was over. I said to myself, rationalizing again, Well, you're still alive." She tells what happened and when, but she declines to go into detail; readers looking for clinical thrills will have to go else-where. She is able to look back on these moments, which clearly were in no way pleasant, and dismiss them with a rueful shrug; she survived.

Similarly, she survived the robbery of the Hibernia Bank and she had the incredible good fortune to be out of the Los Angeles "safehouse" when it proved most unsafe and all the SLA members except she and the Harrises vere killed in a shootout with police. Up to the time of the robbery she had gone through the motions of SLA loyalty: accepting the name of Tania.

Solution to Previous Puzzle

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HANKAARO

mouthing all the obligatory political claptrap, participating in the pseudo-military drills and exercises. She went through the motions in the robbery, too, knowing that to refuse was to risk death. But the robbery made her a suspected criminal, and that changed her life motions and that changed suspected criminal, and that changed ber life momentously; under the tu-telage of Cinque, she developed a "certainty that the police and FBI would not hesitate to shoot me." She became "a soldier in the SLA" not out of any genuine political conviction but out of a fear that she had nowhere else to go.

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There was a moment in Los Angeles that provided startling proof of the degree to which fear and "coercive persuasion" had taken control of her mind. The Harrises, shopping in Los nino. The Harrises, shopping in Los Angeles, got into a contretemps with a store clerk. There was much scuffling outside the store; the Harrises were on the verge of being seized and held for arrest on shoplifting charges. But Hearst, at the wheel of the SLA car, fired her our over the heads of the fired her gun over the heads of the milling crowd. Instead of using the confusion of the moment to make her escape, she enabled the Harrises to make theirs — to run to the car and drive away.

This was not the act of the "flaming bitter revolutionary" that millions of Americans had by then concluded Hearst to be. It was an instinctive reaction — not to save the Harrises, whom she despised, but to return to the known instead of the unknown. the SLA instead of the police. By this point Hearst had lost any sense of the reality of her past.

After the bank robbery and the

shootout, she was transformed in the wisdom of public opinion from abused heiress to violent revolutionary. She recalls the mail she later received at the San Mateo County

Jail.
"By far most of the letters I received condemned me outright not for robbing a bank, but for being so ungrateful and mean to my parents, for deserting my country and my heritage, for the unmentionable joys of sex with black men and hippies, and, in short, for being such a rich, spoiled bitch. I had thought that reading my mail would help pass the time. But those viruperative, angry epistles were hard to take. For the first time I realized how hated I had become. In fact, it had never dawned on me how much people seemed personally to care about my kidnapping and my days with the SLA. After a time I agreed that the letters should be delivered to my lawyers; I did not want to

see them anymore."

The attorney general of the United States, William Saxbe, took it upon himself to pronounce her a "common criminal." That set the tone not mere-ly for the broader public outcry, but for her treatment by the law after her arrest. The government was determined to make an example of her, a sacrificial victim:

"In my estima was a farce. The Hibernia Bank robbery seemed to have been forgotten. It was not mentioned for days and for weeks at a time. It was the media image of me on trial. I was portrayed as the symbol of the rebellious, radical youth movement of the Sixties — the ultimate child of the Sixties. But it was all so far-fetched. I was not a child of the Sixties: I was but a child, literally, in the Sixties. In 1960, I was

That the government concentrated so single-mindedly on getting her convicted - it was clearly far more interested in her than in the Harrises — is evidence enough of its determination to punish her for violations of conventional morality; that none of these violations was voluntary was dis-missed, by prosecutors and judge and jury alike, as irrelevant. She was the chosen victim of a society too swept up in its moral righteousness and smuggness to bother with such niceties as terror, coercion -or truth.

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Of the life she now lives, she says: "I do not live in fear. It is just that I feel older and wiser now, more disillusioned in my feelings about my fellow man." By this she means not merely the possibility that a knock on the door can propel an innocent into the depths, but also the punishment that an unjust world can cynically impose upon that same innocent person. She

is cynical about her fellow man, and she has every right to be.

Yet "Every Secret Thing" is not a cynical book, not really even a bitter one. In the end Patricia Hearst is tributable, the captains are dead or in umphant. Her captors are dead or in prison: her accusers have been si-lenced by the commutation order handed down two years ago by President Carter. She has found a new life that includes a husband and a child. she has returned to the embrace of her family, and she has become again what she was: a sane, sensible, goodhumored young woman. She is a remarkable person; "Every Secret Thing" is vivid testimony to her strength, resourcefulness of courage.

Jonathan Yardley is resident critic at The Washington Post's Book World.

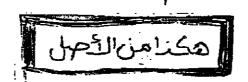
BRIDGE.

By Alan Truscott

ON the diagramed deal North opens one club, and East chooses to overcall in hearts rather than make a takeout double. If South now passes, influenced by memories of Culbertson's free-bid doctrine, he will suffer a disaster. West will raise to four hearts, North will bid four spades. Now it is North-South who have a chance to make a game. If the bidding ends and West makes the rontine lead of the heart ace, South can-not be prevented from making 10

However, East-West score a small plus by maneuvering a club ruff after a minor-suit lead. And they may well settle for a small mims by persevering. to five hearts.

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By Gordon S. White Jr. New York Times Service

The Associated Press
MELBOURNE --- Guillermo Vilas, the top seed, was upset in straight sets Wednesday by Hank Pfister in the third round of the Australian Open tennis tourna-ment. Pfister, a hard serving 28-year-old Californian, whipped Vi-las, a two-time winner of the tour-

nament, 6-3, 6-4, 6-4.
The Anstralian championship, once one of the most coveted titles

Lloyd Ranked Top American

The Associated Press
NEW YORK — Chris Evert
Lloyd has been named the No.1 woman tennis player in the United States for 1981, the sixth time she has held the top spot, the U.S. Tennis Associa-tion has announced.

Lloyd, who had for two years been ranked second behind Tracy Austin (1980) and Marti-na Navratilova (1979), regained the No.1 spot she had held for five consecutive years, from 1974 to 1978. Austin finished 1981 in second place, while Navratilova remained third.

in the world, can no longer claim to rank with the Wimbledon, U.S. and French championships. Only three of the world's top 20 players entered this ten-day tournament, which carries a \$64,000 check for Sunday's winner.

Vilas, saying he was not effective, vowed not to return next year unless he had a proper grass court build-up. "I needed more and more matches to do well on grass,"

But the Argentinian credited Pfister with playing a nearly flaw-less match. "Everything I was doing he was doing better," Vilas

Kim Warwick, the runner-up last year, swept past Phil Dent, winning 6-3, 6-3, 6-0. Warwick, an Australian who has been troubled by a right shoulder injury, switched from a wooden to an aluminum racket after last week, and said the change gave him more

Johan Kriek of South Africa beat Chris Lewis of New Zealand in a five-set match. Kriek, who has taken off most of the year and dropped from 12 to 20 on the ATP computer rankings, now faces Tim Mayotte. They have not played each other before.

Peter McNamara, the No. 2



Guillermo Vilas

seed, squeezed through to the quarterfinals with a five-set victory over Paul Kronk, John Alexander who advanced to the third round with victories over Fritz Buehning and Thierry Tulasne, was stopped by Steve Denton in a thrilling five-set battle that went to 11-9 in the final set tiebreaker.

Denton will meet Shlomo Glick-stein, who dashed Rod Frawley's

approved by the league. If he wants to challenge our rule, that is, of course, his right."

Walker, who considered signing with the Alouettes after his freshman season in 1980, spoke at a news conference Tuesday, three days before Georgia is to meet Pittsburgh in the Sugar Bowl at the New Orleans. hopes on Wednesday in straight sets. Mark Edmondson, the 1976 winner here, advanced to the quarleans Superdome. terfinals by beating Cliff Letcher.

"I don't know where I will be working next year," said Walker, who has rushed for 3,507 years in two seasons. "I might be back working at the filling sta-

New CFL Regulation

Gord Walker, publicity director for the CFL, said by telephone: "The rule we put in last May is exactly like the old NFL rule, and it means a team in our

league cannot sign a boy before he has completed four years of college. They can't be signed until the class they entered with is in its senior year. If he signed with Montreal before 1984, it would not be

tion. I really don't now what I'm going to do. I'm going to get a college degree, but I really don't know about football. As to playing in Canada, I may and I

may not."

He did not appear to be sure of the new Canadian rule. "I like games, but I don't think this is a word game." he said. "It's my life and my future."

Asked if he would challenge the NFL or CFL rule, he said: "No. not really. I think, though, if I had to, I would but I don't think I have to." would, but I don't think I have to."

Lawyers in the Family

Vince Dooley, Georgia's coach, said: "I don't know if he's acting. I don't know what he is saying and what he is thinking." Then he said: "I think Herschel will stay at Georgia. I think he enjoys college life like all of us maybe should have enjoyed it. I also think he

has great loyalty to the people around him."

Alouette officials could not be reached for comment. A call to the club office brought a recorded message that the office was closed until Monday.

Walker, a native of Wrightsville, Ga., said: "My mother has a lot of cousins and we have three lawyers in the family who are cousins. They tell us what is legal and what is right. As to those rules, I think they are unconstitutional, anyway. I hear I would win if I challenged them. It might take a year or more to win, though.
"I will decide after this bowl game, maybe some

An outstanding track athlete, he said he would compete Jan. 16 in the Olympic development meet in New York. "Track is a sport where I have an atmosphere with less pressure and attention," he said. "I will have time then to decide. So maybe I'll make my



Herschel Walker - a future to ponder.

Las Vegas Gamblers Go Wild At Seeing Their Steeds Run

NEW YORK --- An experiment that brought joy to bookmakers in Las Vegas has stirred a commotion throughout the gambling industry. In an innovation considered illegal by some the Entertainment and Sports Programming Network, a cable chain that broadcasts fun and games to sports freaks 24 hours a day, raised a threat to the

RED SMITH

national morals last Saturday by showing American viewers eight of the nine races at Santa Anita.

The opportunity for horse players to see their steeds run sent business in Las Vegas's 21 legal handbooks becoming by 20 to 100 percent. What it did to the nation's mmortal soni is under lively dis-

For years the federal government has operated on the theory that a citizen in Nevada or an offtrack betting shop in New York may risk a deuce on some nag without equal risk to his hope of besven, but give him one glimpse

NBA Standings

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Woshloston 135, Defroit 125 (Bollard 13, Hev-wood 25; Lomed. 17 (Houselan 26, Thornes 26). Mitheauties 187, Indiagn 96 (Amarchiet 24, Ana. Johnson 22; Dayls 28, Buse 177. Son Antonie 118, Som Diego 107 (Gervin 44, Mitchell 14; Brooks 18; Williams 19). Philosolophia 14c, Golden State 135 (Erving 24, B., Jones 15, Toogy 16; Woon 25, Free 23). New York 171, Chicago 106 (Russell 24, Richard 26; Grebswood 19, Sobers 18). Affania 101, Houston 10 (Roundfield 25, Orew 25; Molane 25, Marsiny 22).

Dalles 194, Korsey, City 92 (Vincent 4), Turner

c Woodson 25, Direier 18). Denver 126, Beeton 123, (English 32, Vante 22: Bird 27, Archibold 25). House 121, Uteh 714 (Wilkes 34, Nixon 25; 48, Grann 23).

Finn Wins First Round Of Ski Jumping Event United Press Interna

OBERSTDORF, West Germany - Matti Nykaenen, a junior world champion from Finland, won the first round of the Four Hills World Cop ski jumping competition Wednesday with leaps of 109 and 104.5 meters and a mark of 241.4.

Manfred Deckert of East Germany finished second with 239.3 shead of Thomas Prosser of West Germany with 233.2. The competition is in four parts, with one more to go in Germany and two in Aus-

.

of his money in action and you consign him to flames, As for television, the law has

ruled that it may be permissible to show one or two races live because that is news coverage; more than that, and you're disseminating gambling information across state lines. But does this apply to ESPN, a cable company? The Federal Communications Commission has no policy on cable.

"We looked into the question before trying the experiment," said Eric Kemmler, assistant general counsel for ESPN, "and we ha-ven't uncovered a single thing that prohibits us from doing it."

Vegas bookies say business was down before last Saturday's boom. "Players had been coming in, bett-"Players nad been coming in, bearing \$2 or \$5 and leaving as soon as the last race ended," said John Bennett, who runs the Rose Bowl Race Book. "Saturday they There they could see the races. They started calling the news to friends. and bets went up to \$10, \$20 and

The network planned to show all nine races on the program Sat-urday and nine on Sunday but, said Scotty Connell, vice president of production, Saturday's ninth and all of Sunday's races were not shown after a telephone call had warned of possible illegality.

Chalky's Money

Kemmler said there had been a few calls since Saturday insisting that ESPN had exceeded its rights, but Connell said, "Legally, we have heard nothing." A report that some law-enforcement agency was investigating could not be confirmed

Gamblers have always preferred to see their money in action. That is one reason offtrack betting doesn't shut down the tracks though it does diminish their attendance and handle. Chalky Wright, the featherweight champi on, made a lot of money in the ring but it was soon gone. Asked what had happened to it, he shrugged.

"Craps," he said. "Do you ever play the races,

Chalky?"
"No," the little man said. Takes too long to find out what heppens to your money. The dice tell you right away."

"It may be a legitimate question why it's all right to broadcast football, basketball and baseball, all betting games, and not horse rac-ing," Kemmler said.

Odd News The answer is that racing de-

pends on gambling for its exisience, and the others rely on the box office, parking and the sale of beer. To be sure, there is widespread betting on all these games, and many "fans" would stay home if they couldn't get a little something down on the score, but neither the promoter nor the law is aware of this. Odds published in the newspa-

pers and Jimmy the Greek's fore-casts on the air are not intended as a service to bettors. They're hard

The men who run ESPN are trustworthy, loyal courteous, kind, obedient, cheerful, thrifty, brave, clean and reverent. It would come hard to them to discover that they were contributing to the national

delinquency.
Absolution for them is a consummation devoutly to be wished.



PHOTO FINISHES FIRST — Tom Baker, a track photographer for River Downs in Cincinnati, won the 1981 Eclipse Award for outstanding photography with this picture of Roscoe Zee winning a race Aug. 29 after slipping in the mud near the finish. The jockey, Bernie Sayler, stayed aboard as Roscoe Zee slid to the wire. Neither horse nor rider was hurt.

Olympic Body Rolling in Television Dollars signed a contract for more money that also could have guaranteed

LONDON — Money is jingling into the tills of the International Olympic Committee. The dollars from television rights are piling up. "We have \$11 million in hand," said Juan Antonio Samaranch, president of the IOC. "And by the time 1984 is over we will have an-

other \$75 million to share out. Financially we have nothing to worry about." 3-Way Split

The quiet Spaniard, formerly his country's ambassador to Moscow, has headed off a threatened rebellion by national Olympic committees over distribution of their share of the spoils. "We are in complete agreement," Samaranch said.

Ceramco Leading **World Yacht Race**

AUCKLAND - The New Zea-

land yacht Ceramco led the fleet Wednesday in the 6,100-mile (9,760 kilometer) third leg of the round-the-world yacht race from Auckland to Mar Del Plata, Argentina. The first compulsory report on individual positions since the fleet left Auckland on Saturday re-

vealed that Ceramoo was about 600 miles out of Auckland, south-east of the Chatham Islands. The Dutch yacht Flyer was

among the front runners as the fleet raced toward the stormy and dangerous Cape Horn, seen by some sailors as the toughest part of

Vengence a Winner SYDNEY (UPI) - The Australian maxi-yacht Vengence won the classic Sydney-to-Hobart race on

Wednesday. Condor of Bermuda

The Association of National The host cities keep two thirds Committee Mario Vasquez Rana of Mexico, had demanded full control of the money. Samaranch met the situation by enlarging the IOC's Solidarity Commission and packing it with national committee representatives - enough to give the na-

tional committees a voting majori-The IOC splits its television money three ways, keeping one third for its administrative costs, and giving a third to the internasports federations and a third to the national committees.

The national committees' share is the Solidarity Fund. Until now the IOC has used the fund to finance coaching seminars, sports administration, scholarships and other projects. But the national committees wanted direct financial grants, and now they are going to

Prospect of New Image

Television money could give a new image to the Olympic movement in the next decade, with millions of dollars handed out to help sport in the developing countries.

One U.S. network, ABC, is paying a basic \$120 million just for the U.S. rights to the 1984 Olympics — the Summer Games in Los Angeles and the Winter Games at Sarajevo, Yugoslavia. Contracts for showing the Games in Europe and other parts of the world swell the revenue available to the IOC.

NHL Standings WALES CONFERENCE

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Washington	18 23 3 23 137 154					
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Botton	21 10 4 46 146 116					
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Chicago	14 13 9 37 161 155					
Winnipeg	13 17 8 34 139 166					
Toronto	10 16 9 29 153 164					
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Edmonton	24 8 6 54 221 143					
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Los Angeles	13 26 3 29 152 162					
Colorado	8 23 6 22 107 179					
Totaloy's Results						
Montreol & N.Y. Islanders 4 (Robinson (a),						
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Jervis (73); Potvin (8), Gillies (11), Treffler						

(17), Boston S, Vancouver 1 (Pyrk (5), Levelije (9), Boston S, Vancouver 1 (Pyrk (5), Levelije (9), Pederson 2 (20), Keith Crowder (9); Delovine (6), Hobectra, Gradin (18)). word, Gradin (18)). c 8, Chicago 1 (Cote (6), M. Slastay (20),

St. Louis & Heritord 1 (Federico (15), Klasser (2), Carrie (11), Dunico (6), NIII (7), Petterssor (14); Stoughton (28)). Transactions

HOCKEY

DETROIT RED WINGS-Reculted Corrodo
Alicaler, goalls, from Kalemana of the International Hockey League.
HARTFORD WHALERS-Traded Rick
MatLetts, cester, to the Physics to Pensaks for
Russ Anderson, deleasemen, and future considerations.

IOC takes the rest. But it is paid in advance installments, so it is piling up now and earning interest.

Triple Jump Champion Given Hope of Recovery

The Associated Press CAMPINAS, Brazil -- Joao Carlos de Oliveira, Brazil's triple jump world record holder who nearly died in an auto accident a week ago, may recover to compete again, his doctor said Tuesday.

Joacir Dalloglio, a neurosur-geon, said that Oliveira has a good chance of competing again. "He will have to start from the beginning," he said. "That will be hard, but a man who got where he got to may be able to do it."

Oliveira, 27, suffered a fractured skull, pelvis, arm, and leg and inju-ries to his lungs and abdomen. He had been in coma for four days.

Judge Drastically Reduces Damage Award To Yazoo Smith, Who Challenged NFL Draft

By Paul Attner

Washington Post Service
WASHINGTON — Jim (Yazoo) Smith's 11-year-old legal battle against the National Football League and the Washington Red-skins challenging the legality of the NFL draft finally may have ended following a decision by a U.S. District Court judge in Washington to reduce Smith's damage award from \$276,000 to \$12,000.

In 1976, Judge William B. Bryant awarded \$276,000 to Smith, a No. 1 draft choice by the Redskins in 1968, after roling that the draft was illegal because it violated federal antitrust laws. Smith, a defensive back who suffered a broken neck that ended his career during a game in his rookie season, had sought \$4.2 million in dam-

In suing the league and the Red-skins, Smith claimed that the an-nual NFL draft violated antitrust laws by illegally binding a player to one team and keeping him from bargaining for more money with other teams.

Mistake on Damages

Bryant, in his 1976 ruling, agreed. He said that without the draft, Smith possibly could have

payment despite injury.

The NFL appealed Bryant's rul-Appeals, which allowed the ruling concerning the league's liability for an antitrust violation to stand. But the Circuit Court said that Bryant erred in calculating Smith's actual damages from the violation, and directed the judge to reconsider the amount. On Dec. 8, Bryant determined that Smith's damages were \$4,000. That amount automatically is trebled under antitrust

Although an appeal of Bryant's latest ruling is possible, sources close to the case said there was an excellent chance of Smith ending his legal battle. Smith, who lives in Tacoma, Wash, could not be reached for comment.

As the winning plaintiff, Smith also is entitled to reasonable attorney's fees. Bryant has not yet made a determination on that amount. An NFL source said Smith was offered a six-ligure out-of-court settlement early in the case, which

Smith previously received about \$24,000 in workman's compensation as a result of the disability caused by the broken neck. Smith reportedly suffered permanent partial paralysis as a result of the Smith, who played for the Uni-

versity of Oregon, signed a one-year contract with the Redskins in 1968 that paid him \$50,000: a \$23,000 signing bonus, a \$5,000 bonus for making the team and a \$22,000 annual salary. According to court documents, Bryant arrived at the \$4,000 figure by comparing Smith's income with that of fellow Redskin defensive back Pat Fischer, who made \$54,000 the same

Bryant's original decision was

was first filed in 1970. But Johnson said he was not aware of any set-tlement proposal, "and I would know if there was one."

based on the workings of the 1968 draft. But by 1976, the league had made enough significant changes in the draft to allow its continuance. Most notably, the rounds were reduced from 17 to 12; drafted players could sit out a year and then re-enter the draft pool, and drafted players could play two years in the Canadian Football League and then negotiate with any NFL club, with the team that originally drafted him maintaining the right of first refusal on any of-

> The league had argued that the draft was exempt from antitrust laws because it was part of the collective bargaining agreement be-tween the NFL and the NFL Players Association. The league also contended that the draft was rea-sonable and indispensable in maintaining the competitive balance among the teams.

football has brought him just about all of Ohio State's passing

Schlichter, who is expected to be

Navy Looking to Win One For Departing Head Coach

records.

play this year.

MEMPHIS - George Welsh was to lead his Navy football team onto the field for the last time Wednesday night, taking the Mid-shipmen against Ohio State Uni-versity in the Liberty Bowl. picked in the first round of the NFL draft, hit on 172 of 324 pass-

The Midshipmen ended the regular season with a disappointing 3 3 tie with Army and have been wanting to prove to their coach who has accepted the coaching job at Vireinia.

Even though Ohio State was a two-touchdown favorite to win the 23d annual Liberty Bowl, Ohio State coach Earle Bruce understood that being picked to come out on top was not always an asset. "Navy was a 20-point favorite

and they got a 3-3 tie [with Army]," Bruce said. "They didn't look good in that game. But, they look pretty good to me. They're a solid football opponent." Tailback Eddie Myers, who holds Navy's single-season rushing

record with 1,318 yards, was also to be playing his last game. The biggest offensive threat in Ohio State's arsenal is quarterback Art Schlichter, whose accuracy

and consistency in throwing the

With all his success at Ohio State. Schlichter has not been able to bring back a victory for the Buckeyes in postseason play. Ohio State has gone to four different bowls in the last four years without

a victory. "We always use a bowl game as a reward for a good season, but we always want to win," Bruce said. "We work hard on the football field in preparation. We don't pass up any of the splendor of the game as far as activities are concerned. The only thing we haven't done is

In Houston, meanwhile, UCLA plays Michigan in the Bluebonnet Bowl Thursday night. Other New Year's Eve contests include the Hall of Fame Bowl in Birmingham, Ala, where Mississippi State plays Kansas, and the Peach Bowl in Atlanta, where West Virginia meets Florida

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2

MEXICAN MARRIAGE — Fernando Valenzuela, the rookie pitching sensation of the Los Angeles Dodgers, was married Tuesday night in Merida, Mexico, to Linda Burgos, a local 21year-old elementary school teacher. He and his bride were later surrounded by a crowd of 5,000.

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The Year That Was

'Nineteen eighty one. "Reason for leaving job?"
"I was replaced by a new year.

"And so you're applying for unemployment insurance "I've tried to find work but no one will have me."

"Why not?" "No one will reason. They just say I'm too old and I can't keep

"What did you you do before you were fired?" "I was a crisis

manager."
"Did you produce any great books or any outstanding works of art?"
"No, but I was a good year for wine. Not a great year, but they said I had a nice bouquet."

Buchwald

"Did you sell a lot of automo-"Not too many. As a matter of fact, they claim I was one of the worst years for automobiles in his-

* * *

"And how were you about hous-"I don't think I'll be remem-

bered for housing. I either started a worldwide recession or inherited one - depending on which politi-cian you talk to." "You don't seem very enthusias-tic about your accomplishments."

"At the moment, they don't look that good, but everyone kept tell-ing everyone else, things had to get worse before they got better. I think when people have a chance to look back they may not think I was as bad as they thought I was."

"We'll be the judge of that. Do you have any references? "No. I was hoping to get one last moment he decided I wasn't

China Tourists Up 30%

PEKING — Chinese authorities said Wednesday 5.7 million tourists visited China in 1981, a 30 percent increase over last year. The figures were released by the China general administration for travel and tourism through the official

WASHINGTON — "Who's his year. He keeps telling everyone we have to wait for another year

before his plans work." Are there any movies you made that you're proud of?" "No, I can't think of any. Most

of them were bombs. "Good grief, you really are a dif-ficult case. What happened during your time that you can brag about?"

"I guess the best thing that hap-ened was Prince Charles and Lady Diana got married while was in charge. It was a lovely wed-ding, and if all goes well, there will be an heir to the throne of Brit-

"Well, that's something. At least we can say you know about weddings. How were you on crime?" "Not too good. I think the rates went up. I also had a bad time with terrorism. But I did get the hostages out of Iran, and oil prices dropped. And the Rolling Stones made a very successful comeback."

'What about war?" "I didn't start any. At least not any big ones. Then again I didn't stop any little ones either. Warwise. I maintained the status quo."

"What about hunger?" "There was some drought, and the Soviets had another bad wheat crop. But I don't think I should be held responsible for that. They don't seem to know how to grow

"Reading your résumé I still don't understand why you were re-

placed."
"The man who gave me my pink slip muttered something about, 'Last one hired — first one fired." "You only worked for 12 months. That entitles you to 13 unemployment checks."

"I'll take what I can get. Maybe there will be a nostalgia craze and I'll be in demand again. After all, no one dreamed a few years ago the big bands would come back. Well, we have no openings for

an old year at this time, but if we do, you're going to have to take any job, whether it suits you or

"Oh, don't worry about that. I can do anything. But no one ever gave me a chance." "Sign this, And have a Happy

New Year."
"I wish you hadn't said that." © 1981, Los Angeles Times Syndiosse

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Mort Shuman Is Alive and Well and Living in Paris

By Jeffrey Robinson

International Herald Tribune

MONTE CARLO — Little

Morty Shuman from Abe Lincoln High School in Brook-lyn, N.Y., who isn't so little now and probably wasn't so little then, was the French pop star heading the show recently at the Monte Carlo Casino Cabaret. And when asked how he became a French pop star, he said, "Ri-diculous, isn't it?"

Out of high school at age 16. back in the mid-1950s, he went to City College in New York where, instead of going to classes, he found he was happier writing songs and playing the piano. The dean finally called me into his office. I was failing all my classes except philosophy, where I got straight A's. He ligured there was something wrong with my head. He told me he'd either throw me out of school, or I could go quietly. So I went quiet-

He spent three years struggling to get his songs published, then all of a sudden two of them made it to the top of the record charts. "Turn Me Loose" was a Fabian hit. "Teenager in Love" was a big score for Dion and the Belmonts. Before he knew it. Mort Shuman was a big-deal song writer. Teamed up with Doc Pomus, he wrote "I Count the Tears." "This Magic Moment" and "Save the Last Dance for Me," which were all hits for The Drifters. Then there was Andy Williams' "Can't Get Used to Losing You" and eventually almost two dozen big songs for Elvis Presley. "Doc Pomus and I did a cou-

ple of hundred songs together, and we made a lot of money. Very heavy money. I was a kid in my 20s, living in the best part of Greenwich Village, having a great time. But by 1964 or so I was getting fed up. I knew I wanted something else. "A couple of years before, I

had visited London, gotten a taste of the Old World, and fell in love with it. So around '64 I started spending more and more time in London. I'd come over for a weekend. I'd go back to New York, then come back to London and stay four months. I had lots of money and royalties were coming in all the time, so all



France pop star Shuman: "Ridiculous, isn't it?"

I had to do was hang out in swinging London. And for a while I thought that was great

Finding Brel

Then, on a trip to Europe, in about 1966, he found himself in Paris and someone played a Jacques Brel album for him. "The timing was perfect. I was getting more and more de-bauched and I started going through one of those introspective periods, you know, a navelcontemplation thing. Deep down I felt I had no purpose. I was searching for something and when I heard Brel I knew right away this was it. Here was a French singer who could combine extreme virility with poetry. I immediately began translating

his songs."
He rushed back to the United States with the songs - only to find that no one wanted them. "No one wanted to sing about whores and old people and dying." But he believed so strongly in Brel's music that he wrote and co-starred in the musical "Jacques Brel Is Alive and Well

and Living in Paris," and once again he had a hit.

"I was 30 years old and that was the first time I was on a stage. The show ran in New York for seven years, and still runs where around the States all the time. I only stayed in the cast for about 18 months, although I really got into being the Jason Robards of off-Broadway."

Checks Still Coming In

With no intention of continuing as a performer, he came back to Europe and settled in Paris. The royalty checks on all those songs I wrote in the '50s and '60s were coming in -- they still do -so money had never been a problem. I think in my lifetime I've probably earned over \$3 million. although I don't know where it is. I don't own anything except the clothes on my back.

"Anyway, I've always been able to do whatever I've wanted to, Just that I haven't always known what I wanted to do. Even today I could live off those songs. It would be a quiet life, not at all extravagant, but enough to live on. The reason I manner to which I've become ac-

The logical thing to do, 10 years ago, was to write more songs. The illogical thing was allowing a friend to talk him and recording them himself.
Shuman's first album was "Le
Lac Majeur," and before he
knew it, there he was, a French pop star, with songs like "Brook-lyn by the Sea." "Papa Tango Charlie" and "Sorrow," hits with French lyrics and some English thrown in for good measure. Now he is a very big French pop star. And no one finds that more illogical than Mort Shuman.

"It's ridiculous. The whole thing happened in spite of myself. There I was, 35 years old, and I became a star because I had funny hair and a mustache and a nice smile. I was something very different for the French Frankly, it's all very unbeliev-able. Maybe you could put under the caption of the photo, Could anyone with a face like this be a pop star in America?" I mean, ver. It's utterly ridiculous."

He says he can't take too seriously his days as a pop star and he doesn't want to let them last much longer. "Singing a lot of oooh-oooh music is not very rewarding. I've always intended to continue in the musical the ater, mainly as a composer, but I've seen too much of the music business from behind the scenes to take it seriously.

"There are only three reasons why anyone would want to be a pop star, Money is the first. Se-rious emotional problems is the second. You know, the need to be adored by the masses. The third is megalomania, and that's the one that interests me. But not as pop star. I mean, come on, look at me. A teen-age idol?"

There is, then, a next step: "I want to become the Offenbach of Paris at the end of the 20th century, just before the whole world ws up into smithereens." So he has been working steadily on "a musical, an operetta kind of thing." The backing for it is lined up, it is slated to premiere in France at the beginning of 1983, and he may even sing in it, he

"But I don't want to say too much more about it, except that it will definitely be a way out of the pop-star business for me. Come to think of it, though, this thing I'm writing probably wouldn't be bad for the Mormon Tabernacle Choir. I think they'd

Singer Donny Osmond PEOPLE: Plans Broadway Debut

When he was 5, he made his television debut on "The Andy Williams Show." And at age 17, with his sister, Marie, he became the youngest host in U.S. television history to headline a weekly one-hour comedy variety series. Today, at the age of 24, with 19 years of show business behind him. Donny Osmond is embarking on what he says is his most exciting challenge yet — the Broadway theater. He will play the title role in George M. Cohan's 1904 musical "Little Johnny Jones." which is to open in mid-February. "They say once you experience live theater, there's nothing like it," he commented. taking a few minutes away from rehearsing the "Yankee Doodle Dandy" number at the Minskoff Rehearsal Studios on Broadway. "Everything else builds up to it." The role, which is based on the adventures of Tod Skoan, a famous U.S. jockey, is one that he said he has always wanted to play. "It fits me perfectly with all of the dancing and singing." Gregory and Maurice Hines will swing together again on Broadway this gether again on Broadway this Sunday in the musical "Sophistisunday in the musical "Sophisticated Ladies," a collection of Duke Filington songs. The two performed together for 26 years before going their separate ways in 1973. "Working together all those years put a real strain on our relationship as brothers," Gregory Hines said. "We get along much better as men now, and doing a number together is real special. It's so rare for us that it feels like nothing else. There's a sense of magic, and it's very emotional." The two men will be performing together before Gregory Hines leaves for Los Angeles after his last performance Sunday as the star of Broad-way's "Sophisticated Ladies" (see page 6), a role Maurice Hines is taking over. Maurice will join Gregory for the show's finale, "It

"I never expected to get it back this way," said Theodore H. Kel-ley, who finally retrieved his wallet in Indianapolis, Ind. It all started about three weeks ago when Kelley, a 26-year-old mechanic for the Chesty Food Division of the Snacktime Co., was working on a new potato-chip packing machine in the company's Terre Haute, Ind., plant. He reached into his pocket and found that his wallet was gone. "I thought I might have dropped it into a conveyor belt below where I was working," Kelley said. But a search turned up noth-

Don't Mean a Thing If It Ain't Got That Swing."

Stewart of Indianapolis bought as package of Country Oven Potate Chips. As she ripped open the package, there among the chip was the wallet. It held \$27 in cash credit cards and a driver's license to the chips. credit cards and a driver's license with Kelley's name and address. She numed it over to police who She furned it over to police who called Kelley, who had all but given up hope. "I thought that if rended up in a 25-cent bag chips." Kelley said, "some guy in bar was going to have himself real good time when he found it."

Leading the American debs the 27th International Debutan; Ball in New York's Waldorf As, ria Hotel was Ann Marie Sc, daughter of Lt. Gen. Willard Scott, Jr., the West Point super tendent. The foreign debs include-Rex Harrison's great-niece Hel Cormack, whose mother La Miranda Maxwell-Fyfe came o at the same ball in 1957, and isat: de Zulueta Hapsburg Lorraine, descendant of the Austrian emperors and daughter of Ambassaron Eduardo Zulueta, Spain's envoy the Organization of Americans

Rather than being ensconced in a chair of rich Corinthian leather, actor Ricardo Montalban will roost atop flower petals Friday morning and preside, with dignity, o course, over Mexico City's float in the article and preside and preside and preside at the second Toronto the annual Tournament of Rose Parade in Pasadena, Calif. The "Fantasy Island" television star: who says he will be wearing the white suit he wears on the popula.
U.S. TV series, was asked to ride
Mexico's entry by the country
President José Lopez Portillo.

Evangeline Gouletas-Carey, will of New York Gov. Hugh Cr. appealed to the readers of the Ne York Post to report all suspecte cases of child abuse to state a thorities. In a byline article on '1 editorial page, she said she chothis season of "caring" to make he appeal because "the protection of our children must be a collective community responsibility." Sugand Carey have 13 children between them — 12 of them his and eight grandchildren.

Minneapolis millionaire P Ross has sent a \$200 check to commander of the military dist in Washington to pay for replathe headstone and cross stole? from Robert F. Kennedy's grave.

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